JAPANESE MADE EASY

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PREFACE

This "Japanese Made Easy" is an attempt to simplify, not the Japanese language itself, but the learning and use of it. It is intended for those who would like to have a more scientific study of the language than mere superficial knowledge of a few stray words or stereotyped sentences committed to memory. It treats systematically of the use of words, their mutual relations and their positions as combined into sentences.

Endeavour has been made to make the book simple and practical using the educational method of giving profuse examples, and avoiding, as far as possible, involved explanations and grammatical complications and other good qualities, which could command admiration from the scholars.

Phrases, as one generally hears or has to speak in his every-day contact with the average educated Japanese people, have been incorporated in the book, so that they may be useful to those who have to acquire a fair knowledge of the language as commercial travellers or technical students, in its ordinary, home-like, colloquial form.

The compilation was undertaken as early as in 1940, but the publication could not be made earlier owing to various difficulties that came in the way. The execution of the work would have been impossible but

for the help the compiler received from the Japanese and English Dictionary by Hepburn, the Dictionary of spoken Japanese by Hobart-Hampden and Parlett, the English-Japanese Conversation Dictionary by Rose-Innes, Kiso Nihon Go by Kochi Doi and Grammar of Spoken Japanese by Yaku Matsumiya. It has not been possible to approach the authors and publishers direct for obvious reasons, but the compiler acknowledges his indebtedness for the invaluable help received from their publications.

Calcutta,
1st June, 1944

D. N. Mookherjea.

With profoundest regards

To

Seth M. R. Jaipuria, M. L. C.

whose contributions to

the cause of education are as

munificent as magnificent

are his enterprises

for the Industrial development of

India to-day.

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JAPANESE CHARACTERS

Kata-kana

	a	i	u	e	o
	ア	イ	ウ	エ	オ
k	カ	キ	ク	ケ	コ
g	ガ	ギ	グ	ゲ	ゴ
s	サ	シ	ス	セ	ソ
z	ザ	ジ	ズ	ゼ	ゾ
t	タ	チ	ツ	テ	ト
d	ダ	ヂ	ヅ	デ	ド
n	ナ	ニ	ヌ	ネ	ノ
h	ハ	ヒ	フ	ヘ	ホ
b	バ	ビ	ブ	ベ	ボ
p	パ	ピ	プ	ペ	ポ
m	マ	ミ	ム	メ	モ
y	ヤ	イ	ユ	エ	ヨ
r	ラ	リ	ル	レ	ロ
w	ワ	ヰ	ウ	ヱ	ヲ

Final M or N: ン

Hira-gana

	a	i	u	e	o
	あ	い	う	え	お
k	か	き	く	け	こ
g	が	ぎ	ぐ	げ	ご
s	さ	し	す	せ	そ
z	ざ	じ	ず	ぜ	ぞ
t	た	ち	つ	て	と
d	だ	ぢ	づ	で	ど
n	な	に	ぬ	ね	の
h	は	ひ	ふ	へ	ほ
b	ば	び	ぶ	べ	ぼ
p	ぱ	ぴ	ぷ	ぺ	ぽ
m	ま	み	む	め	も
y	や	い	ゆ	え	よ
r	ら	り	る	れ	ろ
w	わ	ゐ	う	ゑ	を

Final M or N ん

Examples of Kata Kana

ホ	ho	hon	book	ヤ	ya	yama	hill	ミ	mi	michi	road
ン	n			マ	ma			チ	chi		
イ	i(yi)	isu	chair	サ	sa	saji	spoon	セ	se	semi	Fly
ス	su			ジ	ji			ミ	mi		
イ	i(yi)	imo	potato	カ	ka	kabe	wall	モ	mo	momo	peach
モ	mo			ベ	be			モ	mo		
イ	i(yi)	inu	dog	カ	ka	kado	cord	フ	Fu	Fuji	mount
ヌ	nu			ド	do			ジ	ji		
イ	i(yi)	ita	board	ヘ	he	heya	room	ム	mu	mugi	wheat
タ	ta			ヤ	ya			ギ	gi		
イ	i(yi)	ito	thread	ネ	ne	neko	cat	ウ	u	ushi	cow
ト	to			コ	ko			シ	shi		
ヲ	o (wo)	Oke	Tub	ヘ	he	hebi	snake	オ	O		
ケ	ke			ビ	bi			ボ	bo	obon	Tray
ハ	ha	hata	Flag	バ	ba	bara	rose	ン	n		
タ	ta			ラ	ra			ト	to		
ハ	ha	hana	Flower	ブ	bu	budo	grapes	ケ	ke	tokei	clock
ナ	na			ド	do			イ	i		

Examples of Hiragana

Hiragana	Syllables	Word	Meaning
ほん	ho n	hon	book
はた	ha ta	hata	Flag
はな	ha na	hana	Flower
かみ	ka mi	kami	paper
さら	sa ra	sara	dish
さじ	sa ji	saji	spoon
はこ	ha ko	hako	box
はり	ha ri	hari	nèedle
いと	I to	ito	thread
つくゑ	ṭsu ku we	tsukuwe	table
りんご	ri n go	Ringo	apple
はさみ	ha sa mi	hasami	scissors
ちやわん	chi ya wa n	chawan	bowl
でんしや	de n' shi ya	desha	street car
ちやうめん	chi ya wu me n	chomen	Note-book
えんぴつ	e m pi tsu	empitsu	pencil
やかわん	ya ka wa n	yakan	Kettle
いへ	yi he	ie	house
いいえ	yi yi ye	Iie	No.

Compound Sounds

		K.K.	H.G.			K.K.	H.G.			K.K.	H.G.	Numericals	
rya	ri	リ	り	ryu	ri	リ	り	ryo	ri	リ	り	1	一
	ya	ヤ	や		yu	ユ	ゆ		yo	ヨ	よ	2	二
mya	mi	ミ	み	myu	mi	ミ	み	myo	mi	ミ	み	3	三
	ya	ヤ	や		yu	ユ	ゆ		yo	ヨ	よ	4	四
hya	hi	ヒ	ひ	hyu	hi	ヒ	ひ	hyo	hi	ヒ	ひ	5	五
	ya	ヤ	や		yu	ユ	ゆ		yo	ヨ	よ	6	六
bya	bi	ビ	び	byu	bi	ビ	び	byo	bi	ビ	び	7	七
	ya	ヤ	や		yu	ユ	ゆ		yo	ヨ	よ	8	八
pya	pi	ピ	ぴ	pyu	pi	ピ	ぴ	pyo	pi	ピ	ぴ	9	九
	ya	ヤ	や		yu	ユ	ゆ		yo	ヨ	よ	10	十
nya	ni	ニ	に	nyu	ni	ニ	に	nyo	ni	ニ	に	11	十一
	ya	ヤ	や		yu	ユ	ゆ		yo	ヨ	よ	12	十二
cha	chi	チ	ち	chu	chi	チ	ち	cho	chi	チ	ち	20	二十
	ya	ヤ	や		yu	ユ	ゆ		yo	ヨ	よ	21	二十一
sha	shi	シ	し	shu	shi	シ	し	sho	shi	シ	し	30	三十
	ya	ヤ	や		yu	ユ	ゆ		yo	ヨ	よ	50	五十
kya	ki	キ	き	kyu	ki	キ	き	kyo	ki	キ	き	60	六十
	ya	ヤ	や		yu	ユ	ゆ		yo	ヨ	よ	70	七十
gya	gi	ギ	ぎ	gyu	gi	ギ	ぎ	gyo	gi	ギ	ぎ	80	八十
	ya	ヤ	や		yu	ユ	ゆ		yo	ヨ	よ	90	九十

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CHAPTER

THE SYLLABARY AND CHARACTERS

The Japanese language has no "alphabet" as is generally understood by the word in English. The characters which may be said to correspond to the English alphabet stand for *syllables*, the vowels and the combinations of the vowels and consonants, which are employed in the construction of words.

Japanese characters are of two kinds :

(a) **Kanji :** These are of Chinese origin, and there are several thousands of them. Each character represents not a sound but an idea. It is ideographic. Three or four thousand of these characters are known to people of moderate education and this is considered enough to read newspapers and write about everyday matters.

(b) **Kana :** There are two kinds of *Kana* : the *Kata-kana* and the *Hira-gana*.

Each *Kana* character represents a sound, not an idea, and unlike the English alphabet, is a syllable made up of—(i) simple vowel sounds as a, i, u, e, o, (ii) and a consonant followed by a vowel as ka, ki, ku, ke, ko.

The *Kata-kana* is a collection of fifty somewhat angular signs in which each sign corresponds to the sound of a syllable. These are mainly used for transcribing foreign sounds, and, together with *Kanji*, in formal or official documents.

The *Hira-gana* consists of fifty cursive forms in which each form corresponds to the sound of a syllable.

The Japanese syllabary is arranged similar to the Sanskrit, and for the matter of that, the Bengali syllables. The English vowels are arranged as *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*. but the Japanese vowels are : *a*, *i*, *u*, *e* and *o*, corresponding to আ, ই, উ, এ, ও in Bengali.

As in Sanskrit or Bengali, the consonantal syllables in Japanese are pronounced with the help of vowel sounds, and they are grouped along with their softened forms, which correspond to the Bengali ক, চ, ট, ত, প, বর্গ or groupings. The English sounds are very much different from either Bengali or Japanese sounds, and as such it is difficult to explain through the medium of English. We will, therefore, give corresponding Bengali sounds for the Japanese consonants for the benefit of the Indian students. The English pronunciations are also given as nearer as possible.

The following Table shows the syllables of the Japanese language. It is called the "*Go-ju-on*" i.e. the fifty sounds, consisting of 5 vowels and 45 consonants. Some of the consonantal sounds have softened forms, as are given below in *Italics*.

THE SYLLABARY

Vowels

a	i	u	e
আ	ই	উ	এ

Consonants

1. ক-বর্গ or *K* group :

	ka কা	ki কি	ku কু	ke কে	ko কো
Soft :	*ga* গা	*gi* গি	*gu* গু	*ge* গে	*go* গো

2. চ-বর্গ or *S* group :

	sa ছা	si (shi) শি	su ছু	se ছে	so ছো
Soft :	*za* জা	*zi* (ji) জি	*zu* জু	*ze* জে	*zo* জো

3. ট and ত-বর্গ or T group :

	ta টা, তা	ti (chi) চি	tu (tsu) চু	te টে, তে	to টো, তো
Soft :	*da* ডা, দা	*di* (ji) জি	*du* (dzu) জু	*de* ডে, দে	*do* ডো, দো
ন or N :	na না	ni নি	nu নু	ne নে	no নো

4. প-বর্গ or P group :

	ha হা	hi হি	hu (fu) ফু	he হে	ho হো
Soft :	*ba* বা	*bi* বি	*bu* বু	*be* বে	*bo* বো
Soft :	*pa* পা	*pi* পি	*pu* পু	*pe* পে	*po* পো
ম or M :	ma মা	mi মি	mu মু	me মে	mo মো

য or Y :	ya য়্যা	yi (i) ই	yu য়ু	ye ইয়ে	yo ইয়ো
র or R :	ra রা	ri রি	ru রু	re রে	ro রো
ব or W :	wa ওয়া	wi (i) ই	wu (u) উ	we এ	wo উয়ো

ং : Final m or n

The harder sounds like খ, ঘ, ঝ, ঠ, থ, ধ, ষ etc. are totally absent from the Japanese language. The sound of স is represented by *s* (ছ) and of শ by the only syllable *si* (*shi*). চ is pronounced only as *ti* (*chi*) and *tu* (*tsu*) or *chu*, and there is no difference between র and ল in Japanese. The only pronunciation of ফ is in *hu* or *fu*.

N is the only pure consonant in Japanese, and is always suffix to other consonants or vowels and is pronounced like *n* in Bank, king etc.

By learning the nine consonants *k*, *s*, *t*, *n*, *h*, *m*, *y*, *r* and *w* together with the five consonantal softenings *g*, *z*, *d*, *b*, *p* the syllabary can be readily committed to memory.

The consonants *l*, *q*, *v* and *x* are entirely absent from the Japanese syllabary. Even an educated Japanese in speaking other languages, is apt to substitute *r* for *l* (র-লয়োরভেদঃ); *Q* and *x* are of course unnecessary in the presence of *k* and *s*; and the nearest approach in Japanese to the English *v* is probably *fu*.

C occurs only coupled with *h* in the syllable *chi*, *f* only in *fu*; *j* only in *ji*, which takes the place of *zi* and *di*, and *w* occurs only in *wa* and *wo*. After *k* or *g*, *w* is not sounded except as a provincialism.

The softened sounds are called **Nigori.** These accents show that, for instance, *ga* is only a modified pronunciation of *ka* and not a totally different sound. This may, very frequently, be observed when words enter into composition; thus from *akai* (red) and *kane* (metal) we get *aka-gane* (copper) and not *aka-kane*.

The remaining consonants *b*, *k*, *m*, *n*, *p* have approximately the same sounds as in English, and are therefore allowed to represent their own sounds respectively.

Japanese is usually written in columns from top to bottom, and the columns themselves from right to left; so we begin at the top right-hand corner and go on downwards. Odd words and short sentences are sometimes written in horizontal lines; they are usually, though not always, to be read from right to left.

Pronunciation

It is probably impossible for a foreigner to attain an entirely correct pronunciation of Japanese through Roman letters or *Romaji*, as the Japanese call them. As Japanese, in addition to the borrowed Chinese characters, has a phonetic notation, obviously it is of the first importance to get an accurate pronunciation of those letters or rather syllables.

Vowels

The basic vowel sounds in Japanese are five in number and each is pronounced fully. The Japanese vowels may have the same quality or kind of sound, although they vary in length. They are not used to represent quite different sounds like the English vowels as, for example, the vowel *a* in the words mar, make, many, man, and woman. They should be pronounced very *short* and should not be dwelt upon,

except where specially marked long as *ā ī ū ĕ ō* and when double *aa*, *ii*, *uu*.

a is pronounced as *a* in cartoon.

i like *i* in machine, though somewhat shorter.

ii like *ee* in beet.

u like *u* in good.

e like *e* in pen.

o like *o* in obey.

For example, *ago* (chin) is pronounced as আগো, *are* (that) as আরে, *fune* (ship) as ফুনে, *koe* (voice) as কোয়ে, *made* (until) as মাদে, *mare* (rare) as মারে, and so on.

The long vowels are pronounced long and short vowels are hardly pronounced at all. In the very common case of verbal terminations in *su*, the *u* is practically silent, e.g. *desu* is pronounced *dess* (দেস্), *arimasu* as *arimass* (আরিমাস্).

Consonants

The consonant syllables have no independent sound, but are pronounced with the help of vowels, as in Bengali or Hindusthani. They very closely follow the normal English pronunciation. The following consonant sounds should be pronounced as shown below :

zi+ya	as	ja	(জ্যা)
zi+yu	as	ju	(জ্যু)
zi+yo	as	jo	(জ্যো)
di+ya	as	ja	(জ্যা)
di+yu	as	ju	(জ্যু)
di+yo	as	jo	(জ্যো)

Accent

Each syllable in Japanese should be distinctly sounded, so that when two consonants meet, except in *ch*, *ts* and *dz*, they must be pronounced separately. Thus *onna* should be pronounced as *ohn-nah* and *katta* as *kat-tah*. Similarly, double sound is to be given to the long vowels, wherever indicated. This is very important and the failure to do so is not merely a solecism, but the frequent cause of embarassing misunderstandings, as many Japanese words of wholly unrelated meaning, differ only in the length of a vowel. As—*Ie* means house, but *Iie* means 'no'.

Accent in Japanese is not the same thing as stress in English ; it is a matter of pitch. It is often a musical pitch. Accent usually goes to long syllables.

Generally speaking, however, Japanese words are pronounced with an equal stress on each syllable, as all Japanese words end with vowels and not with cosonants, except—

(a) the syllable preceding a double consonant which has a longer sound ;

(b) the syllable containing a long vowel ;

(c) a short vowel makes the syllable short and as a consequence throws an accent on a neighbouring syllable.

But, as it is the case with any foreign language, intonations can only be gotten perfectly, if ever, by careful listening and by long practice.

WORDS—KOTOBA

Words are formed by connecting syllables. Of course, the number of syllables in words varies. For instance—

Me	eye	**Bo**	a stick
Te	hand	**Bu**	a copy
Ki	tree	**Na**	a name, fame
Ha	leaf or tooth	**Ro**	wax
Ie	house	**Ta**	a rice field
Hi	fire, the sun, day	**To**	door
Go	five, a word	**Uo**	a fish

These words have one syllable each, while the following words consist of several syllables each :

Moshi-moshi	hallo, please
Nomi-mizu	drinking water
Tsukue	desk
Atarashii	new
Utsukushii	beautiful
Kagaku	science
Odoroki	surprise
Seikaku	character
Shinbun	newspaper
Tamago	egg
Teishaba	station
Yawaraka	soft, gentle

Each word has its own characteristics and no two can be treated in the same manner. There are two different kinds of words which make up sentences : namely, the words which have meaning and those

which, though having no independent meaning, assist in completing the meaning of other words.

For example—

Ame ga furi-masu.—It rains. In this simple sentence *ame* (rain) and *furi* (fall) have distinct meanings ; each can be interpreted as a thing or action. On the otherhand, the words *ga*, which follows *ame* and *masu* placed after *furi*, have no independent meaning in themselves ; they only help through connection with the other words to complete the meaning of the sentence. So these four words *ame*, *ga*, *furi* and *masu* are the elements in this sentence. They are connected under definite rules in order to express a definite idea.

These two groups of words can further be divided into two kinds. The word *ame* in the first group is never changed or inflected, but the word *furi* is inflected as *fu-ra*, *fu-ri*, *fu-ru*, and *fu-re*.

In the second group also the word *ga* never changes, while the word *masu* changes to indicate tense as suffix.

Masu	present tense
Mashita	past tense
Masho	future tense

Example :—

Kare-wa hon-o motte ori-masu.—He has a book.

Kare-wa hon-o kai-mashita.—He bought a book.

Chichi-wa myonichi Tokyo-e yuki-masho.—
My father will go to Tokyo tomorrow.

NAME-WORDS

Animals (Dobutsu)

Bear	kuma
bull	ushi
calf	ko-ushi
cat	neko
cattle	ushi-rui
cow	me-ushi
dog	inu
donkey	roba
fox	kitsune
goat	hitsuji, yagi
goose	gacho
horse	uma
lamb	ko-hitsuji
lion	shishi
monkey	saru
mouse	nezumi
ox	kinkiri-ushi
pig	buta
rat	nezumi
sheep	hitsuji
tiger	tora

Fishes (Sakana)

Crab	kani
lobester	kuruma-ebi
oyster	kaki
salmon	shake
seafish	umio-uwo

Birds (Tori)

Blackbird	hiyodori
chicken	hiyokko
cock	ondori
duck	ahiru
eagle	washi
hen	mendori
parrot	omu
sparrow	suzume
swallow	tsubame
swan	hakucho

Insects (Mushi)

Ant	ari
bee	hachi
butterfly	chocho
fly	hai
frog	kaeru
mosquito	ka
silkworm	kaiko
snake	hebi
spider	kumo

Fruits & Vegetables
(*Kudamono* ; *yasai-mono*)

Apple	ringo
asparagas	ūdo
beans	mame

beet-root	aka-daikon
cabbage	kabeji
carrot	ninjin
cauli-flower	hana-kabeji
celery	sereri
cucumber	kyūri
figs	ichijiku
grapes	budo
lemon	yuzu
nut	mi
peach	momo
pear	nashi
peas	endo
pineapple	ananasu
potatoes	imo
strawberry	ichigo
tomato	aka-nasu
walnut	kurumi

The Human body
(*Jintai* : *karada*)

Abdomen	hara
ankle	ashi-kubi
arm	ude
back	senaka
beard	hige
blood	chi
body	tai, karada
bones	hone
brain	no
breast	mune
chest	mune
chin	ago
ear	mimi
eye	me
face	kao
flesh	niku
finger	yubi, ibi
finger-nails	tsume
foot	ashi
hair	ke
hair on head	atama-no-ke
hand	te
head	atama
heart	kokoro
knee	hiza
leg	ashi
lips	kuchi-biru
liver	kimo
moustache	uwa-hige
mouth	kuchi
neck	kubi
nose	hana
shoulders	kata

side	waki
skin	kawa
teeth	ha
throat	nodo
tongue	shita
wrist	te-kubi

Relations (Shinrui)

Aunt	oba
boy	mushuko
brother (elder)	ani, niisan
brother (younger)	ototo
brother-in-law	ko-ju-to
child	ko, kodomo
cousin	itoko
daughter	musume
daughter-in-law	uchi-no-yome
family	iye
father	chichi
father-in-law	shūto
friend	tomodachi
girl	musume
grand-father	oiii-san
grand-mother	obā-san
grand-daughter	mago-musume
grandson	mago
husband	otto
marriage	kekkon
mother	ha-ha
mother-in-law	shūto-me
nephew	oi
niece	me
parents	oya, ryo-shin
relations	shin-rui
sister (elder)	ane
sister (younger)	imoto
sister-in-law	kojutome
son	musuko
son-in-law	muko
teacher	sensei
uncle	oji
virgin	ki-musume
widow	goke
widower	yamome
wife	nyobo
woman	onna

Furnitures (Dogu)

Arm-chair	hiji-kake-isu
basket	kago
bed	ne-dai, toko
bell	rin
book-case	honbako
box	hako
broom	hoki
candle	rosoku
candlestick	te-shoku
carpet	mosen
chair	isu
chest of drawers	tansu
clock	tokei
closet(w.c.)	benjo
cupboard	to-dana
curtains	maku
cushion	zabuton
elec. light	denki-to
key	kagi
lamp	rampu
light	akari
looking-glass	kagami
mat	tatami
matches	machi
mosq. net	kaya
net	ami
pillow	makura
picture	gaku
sheets	shiitsu
sideboard	tana
table	teburu
table-cloth	teburu-kake

House (Ie)

Bathroom	benjo
bedroom	ne-ma
ceiling	tenjo
chimney	kemu-dashi
dinning hall	shoku-do
door	to
draw.-room	kyakunoma
floor	yuka
garden	niwa
kitchen	daidokoro
library	shosai
passage	roka
roof	yane
room	heya
stairs	hashigo
staircase	hashigo-dan
tiles	kawara
verandah	engawa
wall	kabe
window	mado

Dressing (Fuku)

Aprons	mae-kake
button	botan
cap	shappu
calico	mempu
coat	kimono, kotto
collars	kara
comb	kushi
cotton	momen
drawers	shita-momohiki
dressing-gown	yukata
flannel	furaneru
flannelette	men-neru
garters	tabi-dome
gloves	te-bukuro
hair-pin	kanzashi
handkerchief	hankechi
hat	boshi
jewellery	kazari-mono
muslin	kanreisha
necktie	eri-kazari
night-dress	nemaki
needle	hari
overcoat	gaito
parasol	hi-gasa
pillow-case	makura-bukuro
pins	tome-bari
pocket	kakushi
purse	kane-ire, saifu
rain-coat	ama-gappa
razor	kami-sori
ring	yubi-wa
scissors	hasami
sheets	shiitsu
shirts	jiban
silk	kinu
skirt	suso
sleeping-suits	nemaki
socks	kutsu-shita
soap	shabon
table-cloth	teburu-kake
tooth-brush	haburashi
towels	tenugui
trousers	zubon
umbrella	komori-gasa
,, Jap.	kasa
under-vest	shita-jiban
watch	tokei
wool	rasha, ke

Food (Shoku)

Beef	gyū-niku
bread	pan
breakfast	asa-han
butter	bata
cake	o-kashi
cheese	chiisu
chocolate	chokoretsu
coffee	kohii
cream	kuriimu
curry	kare-ko
dinner	ya-shoku
eggs	tamago
flour	udonko
fowl	tori
meat	niku
mustard	karashi
mutton	maten
onion	negi
pepper	kosho
potato	imo
pudding	purin
rice (plant)	ine
,, (grain)	kome
,, (boiled)	meshi
salad	sarado
salt	shio
sugar	sato
vegetables	yasai-mono

Drinks (Nomi-mono)

Beer	biiru
bottle	tokkuri, bin
lemonade	ramune
milk	gyūnyū, chichi
soda water	soda-mizu
soup	soppu
tea	cha
vinegar	su
water	mizu
wine	budoshu

Utensils (Ryori-dogu)

Corkscrew	kuchinuki
cup	wan, chawan
dish	naga-sara
fork	hoku
frying-pan	furai-nabe
glass	koppu
kettle	tetsubin
knife	hocho, naifu
plate	sara
pot	nabe
saucepan	nabe
spoon	saji
tea-pot	dobin
tray	bon
wineglass	saka-dzuki

Time (Jikan).

Afternoon	hiru-sugi
dawn	ake-gata
day	hi
Sunday	Nichiyo-bi
Monday	Getsuyo-bi
Tuesday	Kayo-bi
Wednesday	Suiyo-bi
Thursday	Mokuyo-bi
Friday	Kinyo-bi
Saturday	Doyo-bi
day-time	hiru
evening	ban, yugata
everyday	mainichi
fortnight	ni-shu-kan
holiday	sai-jitsu
hour	ichi-jikan
half-an-hour	han-jikan
midnight	yo-naka
minute	ip-pun
month	gatsu-tsuki
January	sho-gatsu
February	ni-gatsu
March	san-gatsu
April	shi-gatsu
May	go-gatsu
June	roku-gatsu
July	shichi-gatsu
August	hachi-gatsu
September	ku-gatsu
October	ju-gatsu
November	ju-ichi-gatsu
December	ju-ni-gatsu
this month	kon-gatsu
last "	sen-gatsu
next "	rai-gatsu
morning	asa
night	ban, yoru
quarter	sanga-gatsu
season	shi-ki
autumn	aki
spring	haru
summer	natsu
winter	fuyu
second	kata-toki
sunrise	hi-no-de
sunset	hi-no-iri
time	toki
to-day	konnichi
to-morrow	myonichi
to-night	komban
week	shu-kan
this week	konshū
last week	senshū
next week	raishū
year	toshi, nen
yesterday	sakujitsu

Colours (Iro)

Black	kuroi
blue	asagi, ao
brown	tobi-iro
dark	koi
green	aoi
grey	nezumi-iro
light	usui
pink	toki-iro
purple	murasaki
red	akai
violet	kikyo-iro
white	shiroi
yellow	ki-iro

Metals (Kinzoku)

Brass	shinchū
bronze	kara-kane
copper	akagane
diamond	kongoseki
gold	kin
iron	tetsu
cast iron	chūtetsu
sheet iron	tetsu ita
lead	namari
pearl	shinju
silver	gin
steel	hagane
tin	suzu
zinc	totan

Town & Country (Machi to inaka)

Bridge	hashi
building	tatemono
country	inaka
farm	hata
field	hatake
footpath	ko-michi
forest	mori
gate	mon
grass	shiba
hut	koya
inn	yado-ya
ice	kori
island	shima
lake	kosui
land	tochi, oka,
lane	hoso-michi
market	ichi
mud	doro
palace	kyūjo, goten
police-stn.	keisatsu-jo
river	kawa
road	michi
rock	iwa
sea	umi
stream	nagare
school	gakko
shop	mise

street	tori, machi
town	tokai, machi
village	mura
water	mizu
waterfall	taki
well	ido
wood	mori
world	sekai

Natural objects (Tennen)

Air	kūki
cloud	kumo
cold	samusa
darkness	kura-gari
fire	hi
fog	kiri
heat	danki
light	hikari
lightning	inabikari
moon	tsuki
rain	ame
rainbow	niji
shade	kage
sky	sora
snow	yuki
stars	hoshi
storm	arashi
sun	hi, taiyo
thunder	kaminari
wave	nami
weather	yoki, tenki
wind	kaze
North	kita
South	minami
East	higashi
West	nishi

Correspondence (Sho-kan)

Address	ate-na, tokoro
blot. paper	suitori-gami
date	gappi
envelope	jo-bu-kuro
fount.-pen	mannen-fude
ink	sumi, inki
inkstand	inki-tsubo
letter	tegami
letter-box	yubin-bako
note-paper	shokan-shi
paper	kami
pen	pen
pencil	empitsu
penknife	ko-gatana
post-card	hagaki
post-office	yubin-kyoku
seal	impan
seal.-wax	fu-ro
signature	kimei
telegram	dempo

CHAPTER II

Section 1

THE CHARACTERISTICS OF JAPANESE LANGUAGE

The construction of Japanese sentences is entirely different from that of English or any other European language, but is very similar to that of Bengali or Hindusthani or any other Indian language derived from Sanskrit, comprising all possible sounds, conjugations and inflections. The principal characteristics of the Japanese language are given below :

1. The Japanese language has no articles, definite or indefinite. Definiteness is expressed by adding some other words.

2. In Japanese, there is no alphabet, as is understood in English. The consonants are pronounced with the help of vowels as in Bengali language.

3. In Japanese, verb is placed invariably at the end of the sentence, as in Bengali or Hindi, whereas in English it is placed just after the subject.

4. The interrogation in Japanese is expressed by the word *Ka* placed at the end of the sentence, unlike the sentences in English, in which interrogation is expressed by placing the verb at the beginning of the sentence.

5. There is no sequence of tense in Japanese.

6. In Japanese, the words have inflections when

auxiliary words are added, as there are various inflections in Sanskrit language under different Bibhakties (বিভক্তি) and Pratyayas (প্রত্যয়), whereas in English, there is no such inflection.

7. Almost all the nouns in Japanese are neuter or sexless nouns. The gender is indicated by adding other words, while in English there are separate genders.

8. In Japanese, there is no inflection to mark plural number, as there is in English.

9. In Japanese there are no words answering to English pronouns—my, you (obj.) their etc. The use of postpositions determine the case.

10. Indefiniteness is often expressed in Japanese, as in English, by means of numerals, but in Japanese no conjunction is used, as in English.

11. There are no auxiliary numerals in English as there are in Japanese.

12. The adjectives in Japanese, as in English, have no gender, number or case.

13. In English, words qualifying verbs would be called an adverb, but in Japanese, adjectives modifying the verb, do not change their nature as adjectives.

SENTENCES—BUN

A Sentence is formed by combination of words. It consists of two principal parts : the Subject (*Shubu*) and the Predicate (*Jutsubu*). The Subject is that part of a sentence which names the person, place, thing or idea about which something is said.

Subject. The subject usually consists of a non-declinable word (*Taigen*) or word used as *Taigen* followed by an auxiliary word (*Joshi*).

Predicate. The Predicate consists of a declinable word (*Yogen*) or words used as *Yogen* with auxiliary word (*Joshi*) or auxiliary verb (*Jodoshi*). The predicate is the word or words that make statement about the subject of a sentence as to its action and condition:

Hon-ga ari-masu.—There is a book.

Ame-ga furi-masu.—It rains.

Sakura no hana-ga saki-mashita.—Cherry flowers blossomed out.

In the above sentences the subject and predicate are shown as follows :

Subject		Predicate	
Taigen	*Joshi*	*Yogen*	*Jodoshi*
Hon	ga	ari	masu
Ame	ga	furi	masu
Sakura-no hana	ga	saki	mashita

As usual, the subject and related words form the Subject-part of the sentence and words explaining the action, condition or meaning of the Subject-part form

the Predicate-part or the Explanatory-part. For the complete expression of ideas the subject and predicate of the sentence usually require the assistance of supplementary words (*Hobu*).

In short, the subject and predicate are the principal parts in the sentence ; they are indispensible to the complete expression of ideas. Supplementary parts are used when necessary to make the sentence complete.

Examples of Simple Sentences :

There is a flower	*Hana-ga arimasu*
There is a flag	*Hata-ga arimasu*
There is a paper	*Kami-ga arimasu*
There is a chair	*Isu-ga arimasu*
There is a pencil	*Empitsu-ga arimasu*
There is a note-book	*Chomen-ga arimasu*
There is a clock	*Tokei-ga arimasu*
There is a teapot	*Dobin-ga arimasu*
There is an umbrella	*Kasa-ga arimasu*
There is a bag	*Kaban-ga arimasu*
There is a hat	*Boshi-ga arimasu*

The above sentences all affirm the existence of the subject. It is the function of the auxiliary verbs to change the meaning of the sentence in accordence with the circumstances. The negative or non-existence of the subject is expressed by changing the final syllable

su of the positive auxiliary verb *masu* to *sen*, e.g. *masu* becomes *masen*. Examples :

There is no paper	*Kami-ga arimasen*
There is no mountain	*Yama-ga arimasen*
There is no room	*Heya-ga arimasen*
There is no door	*To-ga arimasen*
There is no window	*Mado-ga arimasen*
There is no pen	*Pen-ga arimasen*
There is no river	*Kawa-ga arimasen*
There is no path	*Michi-ga arimasen*

In Japanese, the subject comes first and is followed by the predicate, which is normally concluded with the verb or adjective and the auxiliary. Verbs are usually divided into two classes : the transitive and the intransitive ; the one takes an object and the other does not. There are two kinds of objects. : the dative and the accusative. In order to make the meaning of the sentence complete the adverb is sometimes added ; and the objects are sometimes qualified by the preceding adjective. The arrangement is very similar to that of Bengali language.

Example : He gave me this book.—

Kare-wa watakushi-ni kono hon-o ataemashita

Lit. :	He	to me	this	book	gave
	তিনি	আমাকে	এই	বই	দিয়াছেন

I give you this book.—

Watakushi-wa anata-ni kono hon-o ataemasu.

Lit. : I to you this book give

আমি আপনাকে এই বই দিতেছি

Inter-change of the objects takes place frequently, but it is polite to put the personal object first.

Qualifying words precede the words to which they relate. Thus the adjective or the possesive preceds the noun which it qualifies ; the adverb preceds the verb, the adjective etc. ; and the dependent clause preceds the principal clause.

As in Bengali language the interrogative is expressed by using the word কি (ki) along with the verb : (দিয়েছ কি ? দেবে কি ?), the interrogative in Japanese is usually expressed by placing the particle '*ka*' (as Hindusthani Kya ক্যা) at the end of the clause or sentence. It is not expressed, as in English, by inverting the ordinary assertive construction. Example :

Chomen-ga arimasu ka ?—Is there a note book ?

Densha no kippu-ga arimasu ka ?—Is there a tram-ticket ?

Kisha no kippu-ga arimasu ka ?—Is there a train-ticket ?

The above is the usual way of arrangement, but is by no means a hard and fast rule. Sometimes the positions of these parts are reversed, as when emphasis is placed on one particular word, when it is desired to give a special tone to the sentence, or when the

attention of another person is called. This is frequent in the composition of poems.

Fut-ta, fut-ta, yuki-ga.—Fallen, fallen the snow.

Saita, sai-ta, hana-ga.—Blossomed, blossomed the flowers.

In daily conversation there are expressions in which the order of the subject and predicate is reversed.

Generally the dative (*Taigen* with *ni*) comes before accusative (*Taigen* with *wo*) but this is by no means absolute. For example :

Hahaoya-ga kodomo-ni mikan-wo yari-mashita.—
The mother gave the child an orange.

Hahaoya-ga mikan-wo kodomo-ni yari-mashita.—
The mother gave an orange to the child.

The order of a Japanese sentence is generally as follows :

1. Adverb of time and place, or any word on which emphasis is laid.

2. Qualifying words precede the words they qualify.

3. Subject.

4. Clauses.

5. Dative.

6. Accusative.

7. Verb.

8. Postpositions come after the word or clause to which they belong.

The following table shows the position of the words as mentioned above :

	Subject		*Predicate*				
	Subject Qualifier	Subject	Qualifier to Accusative	Acc.	Dative	Complement.	Verb
1	...	Hana-ga	...	...	...	...	hiraki-mashita.
2	Sakura-no	hana-ga	...	...	...	utsuku-shi-ku	hiraki-mashita.
3	Ano niwa-no sakura-no	hana-ga	...	...	...	kono-hi utsuku-shi-ku	hiraki-mashita.
4	...	Roy-wa	...	hon-o	...	...	yonde ori-masu.
5	...	Wataku-shi-wa	...	hon-o	Roy-ni	...	atae-mashita.
6	...	Kare wa	...	...	...	yoi-hito de	arimasu.
7	...	...	...	...	...	Koko-e	kite kuda-sai.
8	Anata-ga mita	hon-wa	...	...	...	kore de	sho.
9	...	Kare-ga	...	...	...	moshi kono hi	kuru-naraba
10	...	Anata-wa	...	...	...	gakko-e	yukima-shita ka ?

Translation of the above sentences.

1. The flowers have opened.
2. The cherry flowers have opened beautifully.
3. The cherry flowers in the garden have opened beautifully.
4. Mr. Roy is reading a book.
5. I gave a book to Mr. Roy.
6. He is a good man.
7. Please come here.
8. This is the book you saw, is'nt it?
9. If he comes today,
10. Did you go to school?

Omissions

As in almost all other languages, nobody, however, would think of using tedious expressions in daily conversation. Short expressions are common in daily conversation. For example:

Please come in. ... *Dozo o-hairi kudasai.*

The full from would be—

Dozo anata-wa watakushi-no heya-ni o-hairi kudasai. ... You will please come into my room.

Happy New Year. ... *Shinnen omedeto.*

The full from would be—

Shinnen de omedeto gozaimasu.

In Japan the use of Honorifics (*Keigo*) is very highly developed. There are special Honorifics and related expressions for the first, second and third

persons. These varied forms are freely used, according to the status and relationship of speaker and the person addressed. It is not necessary, therefore, to use such personal pronouns as *anata* (you) for the second person and *watakushi* (I) for the first. It is quite usual in Japanese conversation to omit some elements unless the meaning is thereby lost. For example, if one only says :

Irasshaimase	I am glad you have come,
O-meshi kudasai	Please put it on,
Yuki-tamae	You had better go,

it is clear that they are meant for the second person. Similarly—

It-te mairimasu	I am going
O-jama itashi-mashita	I have troubled you.
O-itoma itashi-mashita	I must now take leave.

It is clear that the speaker means himself.

Classification of Sentences

In order to arrange complicated ideas in the best order, it is often necessary that the order of the component parts of the sentence be reversed or repeated.

Thus, the sentences can be divided into three different kinds :—

(a) Simple sentence (*Tanbun*)
(b) Complex sentence (*Fukubun*)
(c) Compound sentence (*Jūbun*)

(a) **In simple sentences,** there are only one subject and one predicate. They answer to the questions like

How (*Donna ka ?*)

What does he (it) do (*Do suru ka ?*)

What is it (*Nan de aru ka ?*)

(b) **In complex sentences,** the connection of the subject with predicate takes place more than once, i.e. there are two or more clauses, but one or more of the clauses loses its independence by becoming subordinate to the main clause in order to complete its meaning. This subordinate clause is called a *ku* clause and it is introduced by such auxiliary words as—

kara, ga, to, keredomo, ba, ni, node, nagara, and *dake.* Example :

As it is already ten o'clock, let us go to bed.—

Mo ju-ji desu kara, yasumi-masho.

Although he had promised, he entirely forgot it.—

Yakusoku-wo shi-nagara wasure-to shimat-te i-rassharu.

If I go, will you go too ?—

Watakushi-ga yuke-ba anata mo oide-ni mari-masu ka ?

(c) **Compound sentences** consist of two or more simple sentences and have more than one clause ; none of the clauses loses its independence, but both are correlative. Neither is subordinate to the other, each an independent sentence. For instance :

Hana-ga saki, tori-ga naku.—Flowers bloom, birds sing.

Haru-wa atatakaku, aki-wa suzushii.—The spring is warm and autumn is cool.

There are also Imperative and Exclamatory sentences, examples of which are given below :

Imperative—Meirei-tai

Goran-nasai ; man-marai tsuki ga de-mashita.— Look ! the full round moon has come out.

Koban wo mot-te kite kudasai.— Please bring my bag.

Hayaku shiro !— Do it quickly !

Chotto oide kudasai.— Please come here for a minute.

Exclamatory—Kando-tai

Ma ! utsukushii hana desu ne ! Oh ! What a beautiful flower !

Oyaoya ! machigat-te shimat-ta wa. Dear me ! I have done wrong.

PARTS OF SPEECH—HANSHI.

The Japanese language, like other oriental languages, is essentially different from the European languages in its nature and construction. The grammatical ideas and terminology of English do not apply precisely to Japanese. This must be remembered when we are constrained to explain the Japanese language in terms of English grammer.

The sentences consist of words which are related to one another. In English, words in a sentence are connected by prepositions, but there are no prepositions in Japanese. In Japanese sentences, connection is established by ancilliary words, or postpositions. Words are divided into ten classes according to their quality or function. These are called Parts of Speech :

1. Nouns (*Meishi*)
2. Pronouns (*Daimeishi*)
3. Numerical words (*Sushi*)

These three are non-declinable Parts of Speech.

4. Adjectives (*Keiyoshi*)
5. Verbs (*Doshi*)

These are declinable Parts of Speech and have inflection.

6. Auxiliary verbs (*Jodoshi*)—have inflection.
7. Postpositions (*Joshi*)—have no inflection.
8. Adverbs (*Fukeshi*)—have no inflection.
9. Conjunction (*Setsuzokushi*)
10. Interjection (*Kanshi*)

Exercise No. I

(a) Get by heart—

Hon—book ; hata—flag ; hana—flower ; kami—paper ; hari—needle ; hachi—bowl ; isu—chair ; ito—thread ; hasami—scissors ; sara—dish ; saji—spoon ; ie—house ; heya—room ; to—door ; mado—window ; hako—box ; kodomo—child ; otona—adult ; kasa—umbrella ; kabon—bag ; geta—clog ; gaito—over-coat ; boshi—hat ; yama—mountain ; kawa—river, hashi—bridge ; michi—path ; kutsu—shoes ; densha—street-car (tram-car) ; kisha—train ; jidosha—motor car ; hikoki—airoplane ; kippu—ticket ; to—and.

Verb : To be—arimasu, Not to be—arimasen, used for inanimate object ; and, imasu and imasen, used for animate object.

(b) Translate into Japanese—

There is a flower. There is a book. There is a flag. There is a paper. There is a dish. There is a chair. There is a bowl. There is a mountain. There is a river. There is a road. There is thread. There is a pair of scissors. There is a house. There is a room. There is no chair. There is bridge. There is no window. There is no needle. There are children's shoes. There are adult's clogs. There is no tram-car ticket. There is a train-ticket. There is no children's umbrella. There is an adult's hat. There are a needle and a thread. There are a hat and an umbrella. There are a rikisha and a motor car. There are a bag and a book. There are a plate and a spoon. There are shoes and clogs. There are doors and windows. There are a needle and a pair of scissors.

SECTION 2

NOUNS—MEISHI

Nouns are names of persons, place, things, actions, qualities etc., and may be grouped as follows :

(a) Names of Common Objects :

Hito man ; *Yama* mountain ; *Tori* bird.

(b) Proper names :

Tokyo, Osaka, Fuji-san, Saito-san.

(c) Words expressing actions :

Undo exercise ; *Sampo* taking a walk ;
Benkyo study ; *Hajime* beginning.

(d) Words expressing condition, nature or emotion :

Rippa splendour ; *Kengo* firmness ;
Hirosa width ; *Semasa* narrowness.

(e) Words expressing abstract qualities :

Kenseki pride ; *Shiso* thought ;
Shinsetsu kindness ; *Kimochi* feeling.

The number of nouns is very large ; they may be divided into following classes :

(a) Nouns original in form and nature :

Hon	book ;	Dempo	telegram
Hana	flower ;	Denki	electricity
Hari	needle ;	Denwa	telephone
Fune	boat ;	Densha	tram-car
Furo	bath ;	Chi	blood
Fukuro	bag ;	Atama	head

(b) Nouns formed by nouns with other parts of speech :

Kane (money)-mochi (have) : Kanemochi (rich man)
Asa (morning)-ne (sleep) : Asane (morning sleep)
Ori (weave)-mono (thing) : Orimono (textiles)
Mochi (have)-kane (money) : Mochigane (property)
Some (coloured)-kami (paper) : Somegami (col. paper)

(c) Nouns formed by combining other words :

Hon (book)-tana (shelf) : Hondana (bookshelf)
Yomi (read)-kaki (write) : Yomi-kaki (reading & writing)
Nomi (drink)-kui (eat) : Nomikui (drinking & (eating)
Oshi (push)-ire (put in) : Oshi-ire (closet)
Hiki (pull)-dashi (put out) : Hiki-dashi (drawer)
Ao (blue)-sora (sky) : Aozora (blue sky)
Atsui (thick)-kami (paper) : Atsugami (thick paper)
Nagai (long)-mijikai (short) : Nagamijika (length)
Takai (high)-hikui (low) : Takahiku (unevenness)
Nagai (long)-mochi (last) : Nagamochi (durablity)
Ki (raw)-ito (thread) : Ki-ito (raw silk)
Ki (raw)-mono (thing) : Kimono (clothes)
Tsuki (month)-hi (days) : Tsukihi (time)
Bun (sentence)-sho (chapter) : Bunsho (writing)
Bun (sentence)-gaku (learning) : Bungaku (literature)
Su (number)-gaku (learning) : Sugaku (mathematics)
Choku (straight)-sen (line) : Chokusen (a st. line)
Ichi (first)-gatsu (month) : Ichigatsu (January)
Ori (weaving)-mono (thing) : Orimono (cloth)
Cha (cup)-dansu (board) : Chadansu (cupboard)

(d) Nouns formed by repetition :

Yama-yama : mountain. Shina-jina : things.
Koto-goto : everything. Shima-jima : islands.

(e) Nouns derived from foreign words :

Rampu	... lamp.	Garasu	... grass.
Pen	... pen.	Paipu	... pipe.
Suteishon	... station.	Tonneru	... tunnel.
Baketsu	... bucket.	Eleki	... electricity.
Inteli	... intelligentsia.	Ide	... ideology.
Moga	... modern girl.	Mobo	... modern boy.

In Japanese there is no article for a noun. The noun has no inflection to mark number, gender or case. There is no declension.

Abstract Nouns

Abstract nouns are formed by adding—

(a) **Koto** to an adjective :—

Hayai rapid : *Hayaikoto* rapidity

Koto to a verb :

Ki-wo tsukeru : to be careful.
Ki-wo tsukeru-koto : attention.

(b) **Sa** or **mi** to an adjective :

Takai high : *Takasa* height.
Amai sweet : *Amami* sweetness.

(c) **Ke** to a noun :

Shio : salt ; *Shioke* : saltness

Concrete Nouns

Concrete nouns are sometimes formed by adding **Mono** to nouns, adjectives or verbs :

Inaka	country	:	*Inakamono*	a rustic
Aoi	green	:	*Aomono*	vegetables
Kau.	to buy	:	*Kaimono*	purchase

The names of shops, shop-keepers, trades, artisans are formed by adding **Ya** to the name of the article dealt in :

Sakana fish : *Sakana-ya* a fish-dealer. Similarly : *Kusuri-ya* : a druggist ; *Sentaku-ya* : a laundry ; *Katsu-ya* : a shoe-maker.

Number

Japanese nouns have in themselves no gender or number. All the nouns in ordinary Japanese are treated as material nouns and as such numerals cannot be placed directly before the nouns, nor there is any inflection to mark plural number. Plurality is often expressed thus—

Ichimai-no kami	One sheet of paper
Futa iro-no kami	Two kinds of paper
San nin-no kodomo	Four children
Ichi-ji	One o'clock
San-jikan	Three hours
Ni-ji-roku fun	Six minutes past two.

A Japanese noun becomes either singular or plural according to circumstances. The idea of plurality, however, is expressed, though very rarely, by adding the suffixes **domo, tachi** or **gata** :

Anohito tachi	they
Anata gata	you (plural)

Plural number is sometimes expressed by adding **ra** to the noun, or by repeating the noun. **Ra** is used for persons only, and in most cases the initial consonant of the repeated word is softened :

Tomo-ra	friends.	*Imoto-ra*	sisters.
Tokoro-dokoro	various places.	*Shina-jina*	things.

An adjective followed by the particle **no** becomes a noun and means one particular object :

Kirei-na no	the pretty one.	*Okii no*	a big one.
Akai no	the red one.	*Chiisai no*	a small one.

Indefinite numbers are expressed by the words :

Oku-no	many ;	*Ikuraka-no*	some.
Wazuka-no	few ;	*Ni-san-no*	a few.

Gender

Almost all the nouns in Japanese may be regarded as neuter or sexless nouns, excepting only a few which indicate sex. *Hito* means either man or woman, as *ushi* means either a bull or a cow. The sex is indicated by the words :

Otoko	: man ;	*Onna*	: woman.
Osu-no	: male animal ;	*Mesu-no*	: female animal.

Thus—Otoko-no hito man. Osu-no ushi : bull.
Onna-no hito woman. Mesu-no ushi : cow.

The following are instances of gender being indicated by different words.

Otoko	man ;	Onna	woman.
Tenno	emperor ;	Kogo	empress.
Ani	elder brother	Imoto	younger sister.
Chichi	father ;	Haha	mother.
Oji	uncle ;	Oba	aunt.
Shujin	husband ;	Fujin	wife.

Case

Case is expressed by adding :

1. **Wa** or **ga** for nominative case. *Ga* is emphatic and gives distinction to the thing nominated, but ordinarily *ga* is used in the same sense as *wa*.

Kare-wa hana desu. This is a flower.
Hana-ga arimasu. A flower is there.

2. **No** for possessive case.

Watakushi-no bushi-ga arimasu. It is my hat.

3. **Wo** or **O** for direct objective case.

Kami-wo kudasai. Please give me paper.

4. **Ni** for indirect objective case.

Kare-wa inu-ni shoku-o ataemasu. He gave food to the dog.

Exercise No. 2

Note :—For interrogation use the word *ka* at the end of the sentence. Yes—*hai* ; No—*Iie*.

(a) Translate into Japanese :—

There is a cow. There is a cat. There is a dog. There is a horse. There is a child. There is an adult. There are a cat and a dog. There are an adult and a child. There are a cow and a horse. There are a man and a woman. There are men and women. Is there a paper ? Is there a note book ? Is there a book ? Is there a pencil ? Is there a watch ? Is there a house ? Is there a tram-ticket ? No, there is a train-ticket. Is there a post card ? No, there is a stamp. Is there a stamp ? Yes, there is a stamp. Is there a chair ? Yes, there is. Is there an apple ? Yes, there is. Is there a dog ? No, there is a cat. Is there a cat ? Yes, there is. Is there a child ? Yes, there is. Is there a river ? No, there is not, Is there a mountain ? Yes, there is. Is there a spoon ? No, there is not. Is there is a horse ? Yes, there is. Is there a cow ? No, there is not.

(b) Translate into English :—

Me to mimi. Hana to kuchi. Ie to mon. Kami to pen. Tsuke ga arimasu. Empitsu ga arimasen. Kami ga arimasu. Kawa ga arimasu. Hashi ga arimasen. Kasa to boshi ga arimasen. To to mado ga arimasu. Sara to saji ga arimasu. Isu to tsuke ga arimasu. Pen to inki ga arimasu. Inu to neko ga imasu, Ushi to uma ga imasu. Hito ga imasu ka ? Hai, imasu. Hai, kite ga arimasu. Hagaki ga arimasen.

SECTION 3

PRONOUNS—DAIMEISHI

Pronouns are used instead of Nouns. There are four kinds of pronouns : Personal, Demonstrative, Relative and Reflexive.

1. **Jindaimeishi** or Personal Pronouns used instead of personal names. There are four kinds of personal pronouns :—

(a) **Jisho**—Personal Pronoun of the first person, used instead of one's own name.

(b) **Taisho**—Personal Pronoun of the second person used instead of the names of the persons addressed.

(c) **Tasho**—Personal Pronoun of the third person, used instead of the name of a person or persons spoken of.

(d) **Futeisho**—Indefinite and Interrogative pronouns, used in place of unknown persons.

They are shown in the following table :—

Personal Pronouns.

	Singular		Plural		Plural : More Polite
Jisho :	I	watakushi	we	watakushira	watakushi-domo
1st person	I	watashi	we	watashira	
	I	boku	we	bokura	
Taisho :	you	anata	you	anatara	anagata
2nd Person	you	kimi	you	kimira	
	you	omae	you	omaera	
Tasho :	he	ano-kata	they	ano-kata-ra	ano-kata-gata
3rd person	he	kare	they	kare-ra	
	she	ano-onna-no-kata	they	anno-onna-ra	ano-onnano-kata-gata
	she	kano-onna	they	kano-onna-ra	
Futeisho : Indirect & Interroga-tive	who	donata		The same as in singular.	
	,,	dono-kata			
	,,	dare			
	,,	tare			
	,,	nani			
	whose	donata-no			
	,,	dare-no			
	whom	donata-ni			
	,,	dare-ni			
	This person	kono-kata	These persons	kano-kata-ra	
	That person	sono-kata	Those persons	sono-kata-ra	
	,,	ano-kata	,,	ano-kata-ra	

Plural forms of pronouns are formed, as in the case of nouns, by adding **domo, gata, tachi, ra** *etc.* to the singular.

Domo is used only for the first person,

Gata for the second and third persons. *Gata* is the polite expression of *Domo*.

Ra is used generally to express plurality. In Japanese there are no words answering to English pronouns such as—my, your, our, their, you (obj.); the use of post-positions *no* and *ni* determine the case.

Ano-kata is more polite and can be used for men as well as for women.

Ano-kata-wa watakushi-no tomo de arimasu :
That gentleman (or lady) is my friend.

Demonstrative Pronouns

Demonstrative pronouns are of three kinds :

Those signifying places, things and direction.

Each class is used to indicate the relative distance from the person speaking.

1. The nearest ones are expressed by the words **kono, koko** *etc.* They are called **Kinsho.**

2. The comparatively distant ones are expressed by words called **Chusho.**

3. The far away things, places or directions are expressed by words called **Ensho.**

4. In case the distance is indefinite, or in the form of a question, the words are called **Futeisho.**

The following table shows these four forms of Demonstrative pronouns :

	Near : Kinsho	Far : Chusho	Very far : Ensho	Indefinite : Futeisho
Place	Kono : this	Sono : that	Ano : that	Dono, dare : what
Things	Kore : this	Sore : that	Are : that	Nani, izure : what
Direction	Koko : here	Soko : there	Asoko : there	Doko : where
	Kochi : here	Sochi : there	Achi : there	Dochi : where
	Konata : here	Sonata : there	Anata : there	Donata : where

Demonstrative pronouns are often used as adjectives by adding **no.**

Pronoun	*Adjective*	*Pronoun*	*Adjective*
Kore	Kono	Tare	Tare-no.
Sore	Sono	Nani	Nani-no.
Are	Ano	Doko	Doko-no.

Sometimes **ka** is used in indefinite sense.

Tare : who ; Tare-ka : somebody.
Doko : where ; Doko-ka : somewhere.

Mo is used in negative sense and **de mo** in positive sense, indicating *any*.

Tare : who ; Tare-mo : no-body.
Doko : where ; Tare-de-mo : anybody, everybody.
Doko : where ; Doko-mo : nowhere.
Doko : where ; Doko-de-mo : anywhere.

Ra is used with the demonstrative pronouns to signify a wider range than can be expressed by plurality.

Sochi : sochira; Kochi : kochira.
Achi : achira; Dochi : dochira.

In this way *koko*, *soko*, *asoko*, *doko* are also pluralized by adding **ra.** Similarly **ra** may be used with *kore*, *sore*, *are*, *dore* and *nani*, but may not be added to *kono*, *sono*, *ano* and *dono*.

Thus we find that the plurals of Japanese pronouns are formed by adding **ra** to the singular forms and the use of plural particles is much more frequent with the pronouns than in the case of nouns.

Watakushi-ra-ga : we. *Watakushi-ra-no* : our.

Relative Pronouns

There are no relative pronouns in Japanese and relation to another noun or pronoun is expressed by employing the verb in the relative clause as an adjective. Thus, a man who does not know Japanese, would be expressed as—

Nihon-go-o shiranai hito.

Literally—Japanese-language not-knowing person.

The word which is equivalent to the relative pronoun 'what' is *koto* or *mono.*

What I have heard.—*Watakushi-ga kiita koto.*

This is what I have seen.—*Kore-wa watakushi-ga mita-mono desu.*

In recent years, however, the Japanese language has been greatly influenced by the English construction, and the result is that Japanese has begun to have relative pronouns.

Toko-ro-no : that or which.
Toko-ro-no-mono : what.

Ex: This is the company which I am working in.— ***Sore-ga watakushi-no hataraite aru tokoro-no kaisha desu.***

Reflextive pronouns

The word **Jibun** means *self.* It is emphatic and reflexive, and is often used with all the kinds of pronouns. To speak politely, the honorofic *go* is usually added to *jibun* : *go-jibun.* For example:

Ano-kata-wa jibun de kaki-mashita—He wrote it himself.

Anata-wa go-jibun de o-kaki-nasai—Please write it yourself.

The word **Jishin** (self) is also affixed to pronouns to give emphasis and reflexive distinction :

Watakushi-jishin : myself.
Watakushi-ra-jishin : ourselves.
Anata-jishin : yourself.

Interrogative pronouns

Dore	which ;	Dore	which (noun)
Dotch	where ;	Dono	which (adj.)
Donata	who ;	Donna	what kind of ?
Nani	what ;	Do	how
Doko	where ;	Ikura	how much ?
Doko-ni	where ;	Ikutsu	how many ?
Itsu	when ;	Iku, nan	how many ?

Other pronouns

Konna	this kind of ; such as this.
Sonna	that kind of, such as that.
Anna	that kind of ; such as that.
Ko	thus ; like this.
So	like that.
Ā	like that.
Dare ka	one or other.
Donata ka	somebody or other.
Do ka	somehow or other.
Doko ka	somewhere or other.
Itsu ka	sometime or other.
Ikura ka	a certain amount.
Ikutsu ka	a certain number.
Nani ka	something or other.
Dare mo	every one ; (with neg.) none.
Dotch mo	both ; (with neg.) neither.
Donata mo	(with neg.) no-body.
Do mo	somehow.

Doko mo	(with neg.) nowhere.
Itsu mo	anytime ; always.
Ikura mo	any moment.
Ikutsu mo	any number.
Nani mo	(with neg.) nothing.
Dore de mo	either one ; any one.
Dotch de mo	any where ; any one.
Donata de mo	any body ; every body.
Do de mo	anyhow.
Doko de mo	anywhere ; everywhere.
Itsu de mo	anytime ; always.
Ikura de mo	any amount whatever.
Ikutsu de mo	any number whatever.
Nan de mo	anything ; everything.

Cases

Cases of pronouns are determined as in the case of nouns, by adding—

Wa or **ga**	for	Nominative.
No	,,	Possessive.
Ni	,,	Dative.
Wo or **O**	,,	Accusative.

Examples :

Nom.	*Poss.*	*Dative*	*Acc.*
Watakushi-*wa* (*ga*) : I	Watakushi-*no* : my	Watakushi-*ni* : me	Watakushi-*wo* : me
Anata-*wa* : you	Anata-*no* : your	Anata-*ni* : you	Anata-*o* : you
Kare-*wa* : he	Kare-*no* : his	Kare-*ni* : him	Kare-o : him
Kore-*wa* : this	Ko (re)-*no* : its	Kore-*ni* : this	Kore-*o* : this
Sore-*wa* : that	So (re)-*no* : its	Sore-*ni* : that	Sore-*o* : that
Are-*wa* : that ; it	A (re)-*no* : its	Are-*ni* : it	Are-*o* : that
Tare-*wa* : who	Tare-*no*: whose	Tare-*ni* : whom	Tare-*o* : whom
...	...	Nani-*ni* : what	Nani-*o* : what

Use of pronouns

Who is he ?	Kare-wa tare desu ka ?
What is this ?	Kare-wa nan(i) desu ka ?
What place is this ?	Sore-wa doko desu ka ?
Who are you ?	Anata-wa donata desu ka ?
What is that ?	Sore-wa nan-desu ka ?
What are those ?	Are-wa nan-desu ka ?
Whose book is that ?	Sono hon-wa dare-no desu ka ?
Which is your pencil ?	Anata-no empitsu-wa dare desu ka ?
Here is a house.	Koko-ni uchi-ga arimasu.
There is a tree.	Soko-ni ki-ga arimasu.

Here is a book.	Koko-ni hon-ga arimasu.
There is a pencil.	Soko-ni empitsu-ga arimasu.
Is my book there ?	Soko-ni watakushi-no hon-ga arimasu ka ?
Yes, it is here.	Hai ! koko-ni arimasu.
What is here ?	Koko-ni nani-ga arimasu ka ?
What (animal) is over there ?	Asokō-ni nani-ga imasu ka ?
That won't do.	Sore-wa ike-nai.
Who told you that !	Dare-ga so iimashita.
That is the question.	Soko-ga mondai da ?
What is your business ?	Nan-no go-yo desu ka ?
What is he doing ?	Nani-wo shite imasu ka ?
What has happened ?	Nani-ga okotta ? Nan deshita ?
What is the matter with you ?	Do shita no desu ka ?
What do you mean ?	Do iu imi desu ka ?
What did you say ?	Nanto itta no desu ka ?
What do you say to this ?	Kore-wa ikaga desu ka ?
What is your name ?	O-namae wa ?
What he said ?	Itta koto ?
I am an Indian.	Watakushi-wa Indo-jin desu.
I am a merchant.	Watakushi-wa sho-nin desu.
I am Mr. Mukerji,	Watakushi-wa Mukerji desu.

My name is Mr. Mukerji.	Watakushi-no namae-wa Mukerji desu.
You are Mrs. Mukerji.	Anata-wa Mukerji-fujin desu.
You are my friend.	Anata-wa watakushi-no tomodachi desu.
He is my friend.	Ano hito-wa watakushi-no tomodachi desu.
What is the Japanese name for this ?	Kare-wa Nihon-ga de nan to iimasu ka ?
It is my hat.	Watakushi-no boshi-ga arimasu.
Your coat is there.	Soko-ni anata-no gaito-ga arimasu.
A mountain and a river are there.	Asoko-ni yama to kawa-ga arimasu.
My book and bag are there.	Koko-ni watakushi-no hon to kaban-ga arimasu.
How	Ikaga ; do shite.
When	Itsu ; toki.
Where	Doko ; dochira ; tokoro-no.

NUMERICAL WORDS.—SUSHI.

Numerical words are divided into two classes : those expressing number and amount and those indicating order.

The words used for numbering from one to ten and those which stand for one hundred, thousand and ten thousand, form the basis of all others, because the Japanese way of numeration is based on the decimal system.

The subject is somewhat complicated. In the first ten numbers there are three different sets of numerals and three ways of counting. The first is the adapted Chinese method, which is commonly in vogue ; this is shown in Table I. The original Japanese ways are given under Tables II and III. In the Japanese ways one can count only up to ten, but in the Chinese way larger numbers can be expressed.

Numerical words are sometimes used alone but in most cases they are combined with other words, according to the condition and nature of the things to which they refer. These additional words are called Auxiliary Numerical Words (*Josushi*). They are rather numerous.

Cardinal Numbers.

	Table I	*Table II*	*Table III*
1.	Ichi	Hitotsu	Hii
2.	Ni	Futatsu	Fū
3.	San	Mittsu	Mii
4.	Shi ; yo ; yon	Yottsu	Yo
5.	Go	Itsutsu	Itsu ; ii
6.	Roku	Muttsu	Mū
7.	Shichi ; nana	Nanatsu	Nana
8.	Hachi	Yattsu	Yā
9.	Ku	Kokonotsu	Kono ; kokono
10.	Ju	To	To
0.	Rei	Rei	Rei

After ten, the counting is done only by the Chinese way, as shown below :

11.	Ju-ichi (10-1)	80	Hachi-ju
12.	Ju-ni	90	Ku-ju
13	Ju-san	100	Hyaku
14	Ju-shi	200	Ni-hyaku
15	Ju-go	300	Sam-byaku
19	Ju-ku	600	Rop-pyaku
20	Ni-ju (2-10)	800	Hap-pyaku
21	Ni-ju-ichi (2-10-1)	1000	Sen
29	Ni-ju-ku	2000	Ni-sen
30	San-ju (3-10)	3000	San-zen
50	Go-ju	10000	Ichi-man
60	Roku-ju	100000	Ju-man
70	Shichi-ju ; nana-ju.	1000000	Hyaku-man

Consecutive numerals are arranged as in English :—

105	Hyaku-go
108	Hyaku-hachi
130	Hyaku-san-ju
1234	Ichi-sen ni-hyaku san-ju-shi
1905	Ichi-sen ku-hyaku go
2007	Ni-sen shichi
2600	Ni-sen roku-hyaku
54000	Go-man shi-sen.

Indefiniteness is often expressed in Japanese, as in English, by means of numerals. In Japanese however, no conjunction is used, as it is done in English.

The use of Auxiliary Numerical Words, as said before, is rather complicated. There is a distinction between the original Japanese words and words of Chinese origin. Words of each group are combined only with their own kind. Japanese Auxiliary Words are used with original Japanese words, while Chinese words are used with words of Chinese origin. For example, if one says *ip-pon,* both *ichi* and *hon* are Chinese words ; whereas in *hito-moto,* both *hito* and *moto* are original Japanese words. One should not use such combinations as *ichi-moto* or *hito-hon.* The set to be used depends on the noun to which the numeral refers.

The Chinese numerals 1 to 10 must be employed when standing alone, or preceding monosyllabic nouns derived from the Chinese. When employed with nouns of Japanese origin, the terminal *su* of the Japanese numerals is dropped.

Table I

A few nouns, however, such as units of time, money, weight or measure, take the first set of Chinese numerals without any auxiliary numeral. In this case the numeral precedes the noun. For example :

Two yen :	*Ni-yen.*	Fifty sen :	*Go-jis-sen*
Three o'clock :	*San-ji*	Six hours :	*Roku-jikan*

Most nouns take the first set with an auxiliary numeral. The order is : noun, numeral, auxiliary numeral. Thus :

Six men	*Hito roku-nin*
Eight plates	*Sara hachi-mai*
Three books	*Hon san-satsu*

Table II

There are good many nouns that take the second set, the numeral being placed after the noun :

Two eggs	*Tamago futatsu*
Three chairs	*Isu mittsu*
Four boxes	*Hako yottsu*

A few nouns, however, take the second set after supressing the final *tsu.* In that case the numeral comes before the noun.

Two nights	*Futa-ban*
Three box-fuls	*Mi-hako*
Eight months	*Ya-tsuki*

Table III

The words given in Table III are used in counting over things, such as linen to be sent to the wash and the like.

One : *hii* ; two : *fu* ; three : *mii.*

House numbers are expressed by the first set of numerals followed by *ban,* if they refer to the foreigners' part of the town, and by *banchi* if the Japanese part is referred to.

Auxiliary Numerals.

The auxiliary numerals are very numerous and different kinds of suffixes are used for different kinds of things. We shall name only a few of the most common ones :

Nin *or* **Ri** : used for persons.

One man : *hitori* ; two men : *futari*
Three men : *san-nin* ; four men : *yo-nin*

Hon : For cylindrical things such as sticks, trees, pens, pencils etc. and long round things.

One pencil : *Empitsu ip-pon.*
Two pen : *Pen ni-hon.*
Three oak trees : *Kashi san-bon.*
Five umbrellas : *Kasa go-hon.*
Six : *rop-pon* ; Seven : *shichi-hon.*
Eight : *hachi-hon* ; Nine : *ku-hon* ; Ten : *jip-pon.*
They can also be used as : *Ip-pon-no empitsu. Ni-hon-no pen* ; *Shi-hon no kasa.*

Hon is also used for letters. Five letters : *Tagami go-hon.*

Mai : For flat things such as sheets, boards, coats, rugs etc.
One sheet of paper : *Kami ichi-mai.*
Two stamps : *Kitte-ni-mai.*
Seven tickets : *Kippu shichi-mai.*
One newspaper sheet : *Ichi-mai-no shimbun.*

Dai : For vehicles, carriages, rikishas etc.
One rikisha : *Rikisha ichi-dai.*
Two automobiles : *Jidosha ni-dai.*

To : For big animals like lion, tiger, horse, cow etc.
One cow : *It-to* ; five oxen : *ushigoto* ; ten tigers : *tora-jutto.*

Hiki, Piki, Biki : For smaller animals.
Five cats : *neko go-hiki* ; one rat : *nezumi ip-piki* ; three dogs : *inu san-biki.*

Wa, Pa, Ba : For birds.
One bird : *Ichi-wa* ; three birds : *sam-ba* ; six birds : *roku-wa* ; ten birds : *jip-pa.*

Bi : For fish.
Three fishes : *san-bi* ; seven fishes : *shichi-bi.*

Hai, Pai : For containers, such as cups, boxes etc.
One : *Ip-pai* ; two : *ni-hai* ; three : *sambai* ; four : *shi-hai* ; five : *go-hai* ; six : *rap-pai* ; seven : *shichi-hai* ; eight : *hachi-hai* ; nine : *ku-hai* ; ten : *jip-pai.*
Give me a glass of water : *Mizu-wo ip-pai kudasai.*

Fuku : For drugs, tobacco and Japanese tea.
One : *Ip-puku* ; two : *ni-fuku* ; three : *sam-buku* ; five : *go fuku* ; six : *rop-puku* ; ten : *jip-puku.*

Satsu : For books.
One : *Is-satsu* ; five : *go-satsu* ; ten : *jis-satsu.*
Two books : *Hon ni-satsu.*

Kan : For books and scrolls.
Three Readers : *Tokuhon san-kan.*
Five scrols : *Makimono go-kan.*

Soku : For socks, shoes etc. counted in pairs as one.
One pair of foot-wear : *Hakimono is-soku.*
Two pairs of shoes : *Kutsu ni-soku.*
Soku is also used for round bundles.
Two bundles of straw : *Wara ni-soku.*

Zen : For pair of chop-sticks.
One pair of chop-sticks : *Hashi ichi-zen.*

Tsugai : For pair of animate objects.
One pair, male and female : *Shiyu hito-tsugai.*

Nichi, ka : For days.
One day : *Ichi-nichi* ; two days : *futsu-ka* ; three days : *mik-ka* ; fifteen days : *ju-go-nichi.*

Ken : For houses.
Five one-storied houses : *Hiraya go-ken.*

Mune : For stories of a house :
One two-storied house : *Nikaiya hito-mune.*

Chaku, kumi, Soroi : For more than two things counted as one.

One suit of clothes : *Yofuku it-chaku.*

One set of kitchen utensils : *O-katte-dogu hito-soroi.*

Kyaku : For furnitures with legs.

Two desks : *Tsukue ni-kyaku.*

Five chairs : *Isu go-kyaku.*

Ryo, So : To convey the idea of both, either, neither.

Ryo-shin : the parents.

So-ho tomo yasuku-wa arimnsen : Neither of the two is cheap.

Sara : For plates of food.

Five plates : *Itsu-sara* ; six plates : *mu-sara.*

Sometimes **jo** (higher), **chu** (middle) and **ge** (lower) are used instead of *ichi, ni, san* to indicate quality or grade. As : *jo-to* : first class, *chu-to* : second class and *ka-to* : third class.

The order of children in a family is indicated by **nan** for boys and **jo** for girls.

Cho-nan : the first son. *Cho-jo* : the first girl.
Ji-nan : the second son. *Ji-jo* : the second girl.
San-man : the third son. *San-jo* : the third girl.

Ordinal Numbers.

The ordinal numbers are formed from the cardinal by prefixing **dai** or suffixing **ban**, though in some cases both are used.

The order of objects in a series is indicated by using the prefix **dai**.

Dai-ichi : the first. *Dai-ni* : the second.
Dai-ju : the tenth. *Dai-ju-ban* : the tenth.
Dai-go : the fifth. *Dai-hyaku* : the 100th.

When the ordinal numbers precede the noun, the ancilliary word *no* is sometimes placed between them.

Dai-ichi-no-hi : the first day.
Tsuki-no dai-ichi-nichi : the first day of the month.
Hachi-gatsu-no dai-san-ichi : the 3rd August.
The order of number is expressed thus :

No. 1 : Ichi-ban No. 2 : Ni-ban
No. 4 : Shi-ban No. 5 : Go-ban
No. 10 : Ju-ban No. 100 : Hyaku-ban

Sometimes the word **me** is added to the auxiliary numerical words to indicate order in cases of nouns denoting units of time, money, weight, or measure and also with nouns taking the numerals from table II.

San-jikan-me : the third hour.
Dai-shichi-ban-me : the seventh one.
Futa-ban-me : the second night.

When the word *me* is used, it is always added to the auxiliary numerical word, and never directly to the number, as :—*Sichi-ban-me* and not *sichi-me.*

In cases of nouns taking the numerals from table I, the words *me no* is often added to the auxiliary numeral. The auxiliary numeral can always be replaced by **bam**.

The third chair : *Mittsu-me-no isu.*
The third book : *San-satsu-me no hon.* or
San-bam-me no hon.
The sixth man : *Roku-nin-me no hito.* or
Roku-bam-me no hito.

Calender and Time.

For month : Suffix **gatsu** to the relative number.
Ichi-gatsu : January ; *Ni-gatsu* : February.

For date : Suffix **nichi** to the relative number.
Ichi-nichi : the first ; *Ju-nichi* : the tenth.

Ichi-gatsu ju-go-nichi : the 15th January.
In Japanese the month is placed first, then the date.

For Hour : Suffix **jikan** to the relative number.
One hour : *Ichi-jikan.* Two hours : *Ni-jikan.*
Half-an-hour : *Han-jikan.* Business hours : *Eigya-jikan.*

An hour and a half : *Ichi-jikan han.*
How many hours : *Nan-jikan.*

Kan is used to indicate the period of hours, which means duration. Without *kan*, only *ji* means time of clock.

Ichi-ji : one o'clock. *San-ji* : three o'clock.

For Minutes : Suffix **fun**, after certain numerals changed to **pun.**

1 minute : Ip-pun. 2 minutes : Ni-fun.
3 minutes : Sam-pun. 4 ,, : Shi-fun.
5 ,, : Go-fun. 6 ,, : Rop-pun.
7 ,, : Shichi-fun. 8 ,, : Hachi-fun.
9 ,, : Ku-fun. 10 ,, : Jip-pun.
20 ,, : Ni-jip-pun. 30 ,, : San-jip-pun.

For Seconds : Suffix **byo** to the relative number.
30 seconds : *San-ju-byo*. 60 seconds : *Roku-ju-byo*.

Sugi and **Mae** : used to signify time. **Sugi** for past and **Mae** for before the time.

Ichiji go-fun sugi : 5 mts. past 10 o'clock.
Ju-ni-ji ju-go fun sugi : 15 mts. past 12 o'clock.
Ichi-ji-go-fun mae : 5 mts. to 10 o'clock.
San-ji ni-jip-pun mae : 20 mts. to 3 o'clock.

Do and **Tabi** : used for indicating times.
Once : Ichi-dó. Twice : Ni-do.
Thrice : San-do. Four times : Yo-tabi.
Five times : Go-tabi, etc. First time : Hajimete.
Second time : Ni-do-me. Third time : San-do-me,etc.
This time : Kan-do. Each time : Mai-do.
Next time : Kono-tsugi. Last time : Kono-mae.
Several times : Tabi-tabi. One at a time : Hitsu-zutsu.

Ko : Suffix to indicate piece.

Ichi-ko-no ringo : An apple.
Mikan ni-ko : Two oranges.

Ikutsu : used in regard to things counted *hito, futa, etc.* meaning—how many.

How many eggs ? : *Tamago ikutsu* ?

Iku or **Nan** : Means how many ; used in refering to things counted by the aid of auxiliary numerals.

How many penciles ? : *Empitsu iku-hon* ?
How many hours ? : *Nan-ji kan* ?

They are also used in refering to things that are counted by *ichi, ni, san etc.* without an auxiliary numeral.

How many days ? *Iku-nichi* ?

Fractional Numbers.

In order to express fractions, the noun **bun** is used, followed by the syllable **no**.

One-half : Ni-bun-no-ichi ; Ham-bun.
One-third : San-bun-no-ichi.
One-quarter : Shi-bun-no-ichi.
Three-quarter : Shi-bun-no san.
$\frac{7}{15}$: Ju-go-bun-no shichi.
$\frac{20}{100}$: Hyaku-bun-no ni-ju.
$\frac{3}{100}$: Hyaku-bun-no san.
$\frac{A}{B}$: B-bun-no A.

Ratio

Ratio in Japanese is expressed by **bu** suffixed to the number.

Ratio as three to seven : Sichi-bu san-bu.
Divide it as four to six : Shi-bu roku-bu wake-masho.
No, divide it half-and-half : Iié, go-bu go-bu ni shi-te kudasai.

Percentage.

In counting interest, **bu** : *per cent* is common, but sometimes **shu** : *one-tenth of one per cent* is used.

Ichi-wari : Ten per cent.
Ni-wari go-bu : Tewnty-five per cent.

Bai is used to indicate times.

San-zo-bai : Three times (as many).
Go-so-bai : Five times (as many).
Jus-so-bai : Ten times (as many).

Exercise No. 3

(a) Translate into English :—

Ni-nin. Shichi-nin. Ichiji. Hachi-ji. Ni-gatsu. Ju-ni-gatsu. Shu-no dai-go nichi. Shu-no dai-san nichi. Ichi-ko no ringo. Ju-ko-no ringo. Kore-wa hon de gozaimasu. Sore-wa empitsu de arimasu. Are-wa kare-no hon de arimasu. Are-wa Sato-sama de arimasu. Are-wa katsu de arimasu. Sore-wa isu de arimasu. Iie, kore-wa boshi de-wa arimasen. Kore-wa te-fukuro de arimasu. Ano kata-wa anata-no ani-sama de imasuka ? Ano kata-wa watakushi-no oba no kode arimasu. Anata-wa gakko-e yukimasu ka ? Ima-wa nanji desu ka ? Watakushi-wa ji-o kakimasu.

(b) Translate into Japanese :—

200. 1010. One man. Two cows. Three cats. Ten horses. 3 o'clock. 12 o'clock. May. October. Sunday. Thursday. An apple. Two apples. Ten apples. This is my pen. That is your clock. That is his pencil. ' That is Mr. Kato's hat. Those are shoes. Those are my books. Those are my elder brother's shoes. This is a dog. That is a flower. I read books. He writes a letter. You read a book. Go to school. Do you go to school ? Yes, I go. When does your school begin ? The school begins at eight. What time is it now ? It is fifty minutes past ten now. What do you do at your school ? I read books. I write. Do you learn English at your school ? Yes, we learn English too. What is that ? Is that a pen ? No, it is a pencil. He is my elder brother. Who is he ? He is my cousin. Is she your younger sister. No, she is my cousin. He is drinking tea. A man is walking. He is singing a song.

SECTION 4

ADJECTIVES—KEIYŌSHI

The adjectives in Japanese, as in English, have no gender, number or case. As in Bengali, the adjectives in Japanese may be classified as (a) qualifying nouns (বিশেষ্যের বিশেষণ), (b) qualifying adjectives (বিশেষণের বিশেষণ); and (c) qualifying verbs (ক্রিয়ার বিশেষণ). In English grammer, words qualifying verbs would be called an adverb, but in Japanese an adjective, made to modify the verb by adding *ku*, does not change its nature as an adjective.

Akai hana-ga utsukushi-ku saki-mashita : Red flowers bloomed beautifully.

The adjectives in Japanese have inflections ; like verbs, adjectives have stems and terminal syllables. Adjectives are inflected by changing the final syllable. For example, in the words *akai* and *utsukushi-ku*,

Aka is stem and *i* is the end syllable,

Utsukushii is stem and *ku* is the end syllable.

The syllables **i** and **ku** usually interchange into *ku* and *i*. Another common method of inflection is the addition of **kere** to the stem.

Adjectives are used :

(a) as an *attribute*, in which case they are placed before the nouns and are called

True Adjectives. They generally end in *ai*, *ii*, *oi* and *ui*.

Takai yama : High mountain.
Kuroi neko : Black cat.
Marui tsukue : Round table.

(b) as a *predicate* in ordinary sentences. They generally take *na* (or *no*) after them, but change *na* (or *no*) into *de* when used as predicates, or gerunds, and into *ni* when used as adverbs.

Kono uchi-wa takai : This house is high.
Ano hito-wa shinsetsu de arimasu : The man is kind.
Shinsetsu na hito : A kind man.

(c) as an adverb :

Ano ki-wa takaku narimashita : That tree has become high.
Ano hito-wa shinsetsu ni shita : That man behaved kindly.

Inflections

Ku : Adjectives are inflected by adding **ku**—

(i) When the adjective follows a word or a phrase,

Shina mo yo-ku nedan mo yasu-i : The quality is good, and the price is cheap.

(ii) When it modifies the verb,
Ano hon-wo omoshiro-ku yomi-mashita :
I read that book with keen interest.

(iii) When it is used as a noun.
To-ku no shinrui yori mo chika-ku no tanin, to iu koto ga arimasu :
There is a saying that close friends are nearer than distant relatives.

I : The terminal *i* is used :

(i) When an adjective ends a sentence ;
Michi ga to-i : It is very far.

(ii) When it modifies a non-declinable word ;
Atarashi-i boshi wo kai-mashita :
I bought a new hat.

(iii) When it follows an auxiliary verb.
Yasu-i no wa hitotsu mo na-i desho :
There is none that is cheap.

Nouns denoting colours are made adjectives by adding **i**. For example : *Akai* (red) ; *aoi* (blue) ; *shiroi* (white) ; *kuroi* (black).

But, the words having *i* already at the end, are to be used as adjectives by adding *no*. As : *ki-no* (yellow) ; *midori-no* (green) ; *hi-no* (scarlet) ; *murasaki-no* (purple).

When an adjective precedes the verb form *gozaimasu*, the words ending in *i* lose *i* and *ku* lose *k* in their last syllable for the sake of euphony. For example :

Tako (*takai*) *gozaimasu*. *Hayo* (*haya-ku*) *gozaimasu*. *Samuu* (*samui*) *gozaimasu*. *Asau* (*aso-ku*) *gozaimasu*.

In Japanese, the words ending with *i* or *shii* generally belong to the adjective.

I. The adjectives ending with i :

Abunai	: dangerous	*karui	: light
akai	: red	kashikoi	: clever
akarui	: bright	katai	: hard
amai	: sweet	kawaii	: charming
arai	: rough	kitanai	: dirty
asai	: shallow	kiyoi	: pure, clean
atatakai	: warm	kowai	: afraid
atsui	: hot	kurai	: dark
chiisai	: small	kuroi	: black
chikai	: near	marui	: round
fukai	: deep	mijikai	: short
furui	: old	nadakai	: famous
futoi	: thick	nagai	: long
hayai	: early	nigai	: sour
hidoi	: violent	oi	: many
hikui	: low	okii	: big
hiroi	: wide	omoi	: heavy
ii	: good	omoshiroi	: interesting
itai	: painful	onaji	: same
karai	: hot taste	osoi	: slow

samui	: cold		tsuyoi	: strong
semai	: narrow		usui	: thin
sukunai	: few		wakai	: young
takai	: high		warui	: bad
tayasui	: easy		yowai	: weak
toii	: distant		yoi	: good

2. The adjectives ending with Shii.

Atarashii	new, fresh	Okashii	funny
Bakarashii	foolish	Oshii	brave
Hitoshii	equal	Sabishii	lonesome
Isogashii	busy	Shitashii	intimate
Kanashii	sad	Suzushii	cool
Kibishii	severe	Tadashii	equitable
Kurushii	painful	Tanomoshii	dependable
Mazushii	poor	Ureshii	glad
Mezurashii	strange	Utsukushii	beautiful
Muzukashii	difficult	Uttoshii	dull
Netamashii	jealous	Yasashii	easy
Nozomashii	desirable	Yaroshii	good

Nouns as Adjectives

Nouns can be used as adjectives by adding **na** (that is) **no** (of) and **de** (in, at, with, by) to the noun. **Na** and **no** are added to change the noun into an attributive adjective, while **de** is added when the noun is used predicatively.

Aki-no hana : An autumnal flower.
Keizai-no hon A book of economics.
Benkyo-na hito A man who is diligent.
Keizai-no hito A man who is economical.

Kore-wa benri-de arimasu This is convenient.
Ima-wa aki-de arimasu It is autumn now.
Heiwa-na kuni A peaceful country.

The word **hitsuyo** (necessary, necessity) is used both as an adjective and a noun.

Hitsuyo arimen : Not necessary.
Hitsuyo-wa hatsumei no haha desu : Necessity is the mother of invention.

When nouns are used as independent adjectives, no suffix is necessary.

The following are the examples of nouns used as adjectives being followed by **na** and **no**.

Na		No	
Anzen-na	: safe	Choku-no	: straight
Benkyo-na	: diligent	Chu-no	: middle
Benri-na	: convenient	Chushin-no	: central
Hijo-na	: extraordinary	Futsu-no	: common
Heiwa-na	: peaceful	Guzen-no	: accidental
Jiyu-na	: free	Hidari-no	: left
Jubun-na	: enough	Higashi-no	: eastern
Kanzen-na	: perfect	Ikuraka-no	: some
Keizai-na	: economical	Ima-no	: present
Kenko-na	: healthy	Ippan-no	: general
Kiken-na	: dangerous	Jissai-no	: practical
Majime-na	: earnest	Kara-no	: empty
Nameraka-na	: smooth	Kita-no	: northern
Oroka-na	: foolish	Mae-no	: previous
Saiwai-na	: fortunate	Makoto-no	: true
Seimitsu-na	: precise	Migi-no	: right
Shinsetsu-na	: kind	Minami-no	: southern
Shizuka-na	: quiet	Nishi-no	: western
Tanjun-na	: simple	Oyake-no	: public
Tashika-na	: sure	Shita-no	: lower
Wazuka-na	: a little	Uchi-no	: inside

All the numerals take *no* to be used as adjective.

The word **muzukashii** (hard, difficult, doubtful) is defined as an independent adjective and no verb is necessary after it to complete the sentence.

Nihon-go wa taihen muzukashii	: Japanese language is very difficult.
Sore-wa muzukashii toi desu	That is a difficult question.
Muzukashii shigoto	A laborious task.
Muzukashii tenki	Doubtful weather.
Muzukashii bunsho	A difficult sentence.
Muzukashii kao	A grave look.
Muzukashii seishitsu	A fastidious temper.

Degree

In Japanese, the comparison of adjectives is generally not expressed, but implied. The Japanese adjectives have no inflection to express comparison or degree.

Dochi-ga yasui : Which is the cheaper (of the two)?
Dore-ga yasui : Which is the cheapest (of many)?
Kono ho-ga yasui : This the cheaper (of the two).
Kore-ga yasui : This is the cheapest.

Comparative degree : Comparison between unequals is expressed by adding the particle **yori** (than).

Kore-wa are yori ii : This is better than that.
Kare-wa watakushi yori tako gozaimasu : He is taller than I am.
Matsu yori iku ho-ga ii : It is better to go than to wait.

Comparisons of equality are often expressed by the words **hitoshiku** or **onaji hodo**, corresponding to the English 'as...as'.

Kare-wa watakushi-to onaji hodo (hitoshiku) ôkii :
He is as big as I am.

The Superlative Degree is expressed by putting the word **ichi-ban** (*ichi* : first, *ban* : order) just before simple adjective.

Anata-ga ichi-ban takou gozaimasu : You are the tallest.
Kore-ga ichi-ban ii : This is the best.

The Tense of Adjectives.

The adjectives ending with *i* and *shii*, when used as independent adjectives, inflect according to tense; but other adjectives do not so inflect. The true adjectives have a kind of conjugation obtained from the adverbial forms.

Present : In the present tense the original form of adjective is used :

Kore-wa utshukushii : This is beautiful.

Past : In the past tense cancel one *i* and add **katta** :
Kore-wa utsukushi katta : This was beautiful.

Future : In the future tense, only add **desho** to the original form :

Kore-wa utsukushii desho : This will be beautiful.

The conjugation of the adjective *takai* (high) is shewn below :—

Affirmative

Present	*Takai*	high
Past	Taka-*katta*	was high
Future	Taka-*karo*	will be high
Gerund	Taka-*kute*	being high
Conditional present	Taka-*kereba*	if it is high
Conditional past	*Taka-kattara*	if it was high
Probable past	*Taka-kattaro*	probably was high
Adverb	*Takaku*	highly

The negative forms of the adjective *yoi* (good) are illustrated in the following examples :

Negative

Present	yoku-*nai*	not good
Past	yoku-*na-katta*	was not good
Future	yoku-*na-karo*	will not be good
Gerund	yoku-*na-kute*	not being good
Cond. present	yoku-*na-kereba*	if it is not good
Cond. past	yoku-*na-kattara*	if it was not good
Probable past	yoku-*na-kattaro*	probably was not good

Kere-ba : The terminal *kere-ba* is used to express the indefinite future, or when there are two or more adjectives.

Amari taka-kere-ba, kau no wa miawase-nasai :
If it is too expensive, better put off your purchase.

Ki mo yasashi-kere-ba, shinsetsu demo aru :
He is tender-hearted and kind.

Some useful adjectives

Able	dekiru	false	uso no
all	nokorazu	far	toi
another	hoka no	fast	hayai
bad	warui	fine	rippa na
beautiful	utsukushii	fond	dai suki
big	okii	foreign	seiyo no
both	dore mo	fresh	umi-tate
broad	hiroi	full	ippai na
busy	isogashii	general	ippan no
cheap	yasui	glad	ureshii
clean	kirei na	good	yoi, yoroshii
clever	riko-na	great	dai-
cold (wea.)	samui	hard	katai
cold	tsumetai	heavy	omoi, omotai
common	nami no	high	takai
convenient	benri na	honest	shojiki na
cool	suzushii	hot	atsui, attakai
dangerous	abunai	hot (taste)	karai
dark	kurai	ill	byoki
dear (exp.)	takai	important	daiji na
deep	fukai	impossible	dekinai
different	chigatta	incorrect	machigatta
difficult	muzukashii	interesting	omoshiroi
distant	toi	just	tadashii
dull	uttoshii	kind	shinsetsu na
early	hayai	late	osoi
easy	yasashii	little	chiisai

long	nagai
many	oku-no, oi
middle	mannaka
more	motto
much	takusan
near	chikai
necessary	kanjin na
next	tsugi no
old	furui
other	betsu no
poor	bimbo na
pure	junsui na
quick	hayai
rare	mare
rich	kanemochi no
right	honto, ii
rough	arai
round	marui
safe	daijobu na
same	onaji
short	mijikai
simple	tegarui
slow	osoi
sour	suppai
special	tokubetsu na
stiff	katai
strong	tsuyoi
sweet	amai
thick	koi, atsui
tight	katai
true	honto no
urgent	kyu na
useful	choho na
useless	munashii
usual	heizei no
vacant	aku
various	iro-iro, ironna
warm	atatakai
well	tassha na
whole	mina, sotai no
wide	hiroi
worth	atai
worthless	yakunashi
wrong	machi-gatta
young	wakai
zealous	hagemu

Exercise No. 4

(a) Translate into English :

Shiro kami. Kuroi sumi. Akai hana. Aoi sora. Midori-no kusa. Yama-wa taka gozaimasu. Kano hi-wa hijoni attako gozaimasu. Kisha-wa hayo gozaimasu. Sora-ni kumo-ga arimasen. Kore-wa okii machi de arimasu. Jido-kuruma-wa uma-ga hiku kuruma yori mo hayo gozaimasu. Chikai tabi-ni-wa jido-kuruma-ga yori benri de gozaimasu. Joki-no fune-wa kisha yori-wa oso gozaimasu. Kore-wa benri de arimasu. Ima-wa aki de arimasu. Aki-no hana. Benkyo-na hito. Kare-wa watakushi yori tako gozaimasu. Kare-wa watakushi to onaji hodo okii. Anata-ga ichiban takou gozaimasu.

(b) Translate into Japanese :

A high mountain. A low field. A long river. A wide sea. A large town. A little village. A short bridge. Paper is white. Ink is black. This flower is red. The sky is blue. Grass is green. It is warm in spring. It is hot in summer. It is cool in autumn. It is cold in winter. Ink is not white. This paper is not blue. The sky is not red. It is not hot in winter. It is not cold in spring. The train is not running fast. This is a large town. A train is more convenient than motor car. There are many large buildings in this town. There is a high desk. There is a high window. There is a narrow road. There is a narrow room. There is a long thread. There is a long pencil. There is a child's red hat. There is the lid of a black box. There is the door of a wide room. There is the narrow mountain road. There is a red train ticket. There are a black bag and umbrella. There are a high desk and chair. There are a high mountain and a long river. There are a long pencil and a white note book. There are children's white shoes and a red umbrella. There are an adult's black hat and a child's white cap.

SECTION 5

VERBS—DOSHI

The verbs in Japanese, along with the auxiliary verbs in their typical conjugation and inflections, present a question to the beginner as complicated as those in the Sanskrit language. As in Sanskrit, there are in Japanese word-stems (*Gokan*), word-roots (*Gokon*) and word-ends (*Gobi*). The changing of these word-ends, when auxiliary words (প্রত্যয়) are added, is called Inflection of Verbs (*Katsuyo* or ধাতুরূপ).

Almost all the verbs and auxiliary verbs conjugate or inflect paralley. They come at the end of a sentence, i.e., after the subject, the object, the modifier etc.

Tense is determined either by—

(a) the conjugation of the verb itself :

Yuki-ga furu : The snow falls.

(b) or the congugation of the verb together with the inflection of the auxiliary verb :

Yuki-ya furimasu : The snow falls.

The latter is more polite and more commonly in use than the former. It is a characteristic feature of the Japanese verb that it changes its ending not to denote voice, tense, mood, person or number, but to take the nature of an adjective or an adverb, or to be

connected with various particles which denote voice, tense, etc.

Verbs are divided into two kinds according to their nature : Intransitive Verbs (*Jidoshi*) and Transitive Verbs (*Tadoshi*).

Intransitive Verbs

When the subject of the sentence acts independently as indicated in the verb without reference to other objects, the verb is intransitive. Example :

Tori-ga naku	:	Birds sing.
Hana-ga saku	:	Flowers bloom.
Shoji-ga ai-te iru	:	The paper door is open.
To-ga aku	:	The door opens.

Transitive Verbs

When the action of the verb is upon something other than the subject, the verb is transitive. Example :

To-wo akeru	:	He opens the door.
Tegami-wo kaku	:	I write a letter.
Hon-wo tot-te kudasai	:	Please bring me a book.

In Japanese, the same verbal root has separate forms for its transitive and intransitive applications ; their verb-stems and inflections are sometimes identical, sometimes they have the same stems with different inflections. The transitive verbs are sometimes transformed into intransitive by changing the inflection forms and vice-versa.

Following are the examples of transitive and intransitive verbs which have the same verb-stems and inflections :

Verb	Intransitive	Transitive
Fuku	*Koza-ga fuku*	*Hi-wo fuku*
Blow	The wind blows.	He blows the fire.
Hiraku	*Hana-ga hiraku*	*Mado-wo hiraku*
Open	Flowers blossom out.	He opens the window.
Akeru	*Yo-ga akeru*	*To-wo akeru*
Open	The night opens : The day dawns.	He opens the door.

The transitive verbs, however, have both direct and indirect objects.

The following verbs become intransitive by having **eru** affixed to their roots.

Mi-eru : to be seen ; *Kiko-eru* : to be heard.
I-eru : may be said ; *Nakeru* : to be ready to cry.
Shireru : to be known ; *Wara-eru* : to be ready to laugh.

The following intransitive verbs become transitive by change of endings :

Intransitive		Transitive	
Agaru	to rise	*Ageru*	to raise
Deru	,, go out	*Dasu*	,, take out
Fureru	,, shake	*Fu-ru*	,, shake

Intransitive		Transitive	
Hajimaru	,, begin	*Hajimeru*	,, begin
Hiromaru	,, spread	*Hiromeru*	,, spread
Iru	,, come in	*Ireru*	,, take in
Kaeru	,, return	*Kaesu*	,, return
Kakaru	,, hang	*Kakeru*	,, hang
Kikoeru	,, be audible	*Kiku*	,, hear
Kireru	,, cut	*Kiru*	,, cut
Magaru	,, turn	*Mageru*	,, bend
Nagareru	,, flow	*Nagasu*	,, make flow
Okiru	,, get up	*Okosu*	,, raise
Oreru	,, break	*Oru*	,, break
Sadamaru	,, be decided	*Sadameru*	,, decide
Shireru	,, be known	*Shiru*	,, know
Tasukaru	,, be saved	*Tasukeru*	,, save
Tatsu	,, stand	*Tateru*	,, set up
Todoku	,, reach	*Todokeru*	,, deliver
Tomaru	,, stay	*Tomeru*	,, stop
Tokeru	,, be united	*Toku*	,, unite
Tsuku	,, stick	*Tsukeru*	,, attach
Umareru	,, be born	*Umu*	,, give birth
Yasumu	,, rest	*Yasumeru*	,, rest
Yurumu	,, loosen	*Yurumeru*	,, loosen

Regular Verbs

In modern Japanese there are two classes of verbs: verbs formed with the suffix **suru** added to the nouns originated from the old Chinese language, and the

original Japanese verbs. These verbs can again be sub-divided into four groups according to their nature and inflection.

Group 1.

Se-shi-suru-sure group : to do ; to make.

Suru is the only verb that is inflected or conjugates as—*se*, *shi*, *suru*, and *sure* in the general and *shite* in the progressive form.

Shigoto-wa **se**-*nai* : He does not do his work.
Sore-wa nani-o imi-**shi**-*masu ka* ? : What does it mean ?
Shigoto-wo **suru** : He does his work.
Benkyo **sure**-*ba* : If you work hard.
Anata-wa nani-o **shite** *orimashita ka* ? : What have you been doing ?

Se and **shi** are used with *Masu*.

Sure is used when there is a progressive idea.

Suru is used independently.

In case of prohibitive (negative), *wa* is suffixed to the progressive conjugated verb.

Affir. : *Undo shite kudasai* : Please do an exercise.
Negative : *Undo shite-wa ikemasen* : Do not exercise.

Many verbs can be formed by suffixing **suru** to nouns and adjectives. Examples :

Noun+*suru*=verb : *Sumai-suru* To dwell.
Adjective+*suru*=verb : *Okiku-suru* To make large.

More examples of verbs formed from nouns and adjectives are given below :

Aisatsu-suru	To greet, salute.
Ai-suru	„ love.
Akaku suru	„ make red.
Amaku-suru	„ make sweet.
Atai-suru	„ cost.
Atarashiku-suru	„ make new.
Bas-suru	„ punish.
Benkyo-suru	„ work hard, to study.
Bikkuri-suru	„ be surprised
Chisaku-suru	„ make small.
Chiso-suru	„ entertain.
Chosetsu-suru	„ regulate.
Chui-suru	„ take care.
Chumon-suru	„ order for goods
Daihyo-suru	„ represent.
Eikyo-suru	„ influence.
Enroy-suru	„ be reserved.
Furuku-suru	„ grow old.
Fuzoku-suru	„ belong.
Gakkari-suru	„ be disappointed.
Gaman-suru	„ be patient.
Hakai-suru	„ destroy.
Hakken-suru	„ discover.
Hantai-suru	„ oppose.
Hatsumei-suru	„ invent.
Hayaku-suru	„ quicken.
Heikin-suru	„ average.
Henka-suru	„ change.
Hikaku-suru	„ compare.

Honyaku-suru	To translate.
Imi-suru	,, mean.
Ishi-suru	,, will.
Jiman-suru	,, boast.
Kaimono-suru	,, make shopping
Kanjo-suru	,, count.
Kankei-suru	,, relate.
Kansatsu-suru	,, observe.
Kan-zuru	,, feel.
Kataku-suru	,, make hard.
Kega-suru	,, be wanted.
Keikaku-suru	,, plan.
Keiken-suru	,, experience.
Keiko-suru	,, take lessons.
Kekkon-suru	,, marry.
Kenchiku-suru	,, build.
Kenka-suru	,, quarrel.
Kenyaku-suru	,, economize.
Kiroku-suru	,, record.
Kokan-suru	,, exchange.
Kokoku-suru	,, advertise.
Kotoni-suru	,, differ.
Kyoiku-suru	,, educate.
Mijikaku-suru	,, shorten
Muzukashi-ku-suru	,, make hard.
Naku-suru	,, lose.
Oku-suru	,, increase.
Oyo-suru	,, apply.
Renkaku-suru	,, connect.

Ryokai-suru	,,	understand.
Ryoko-suru	,,	make journey.
Ryori-suru	,,	cook.
Saiban-suru	,,	pass judgment.
Sampo-suru	,,	take a walk.
Sansei-suru	,,	approve.
Seiko-suru	,,	succeed.
Seiri-suru	,,	put in order.
Sei-suru	,,	control.
Sentaku-suru	,,	select ; to wash.
Ses-suru	,,	come in contact.
Setsumei-suru	,,	explain.
Shido-suru	,,	direct, lead.
Shihai-suru	,,	manage.
Shimpai-suru	,,	be anxious.
Shin-suru	,,	believe.
Shippai-suru	,,	fail.
Shitaku-suru	,,	prepare.
Shitashiku-suru	,,	be intimate.
Shiyo-suru	,,	use.
Shokai-suru	,,	introduce.
Shoku-suru	,,	eat.
Sodan-suru	,,	consult.
Sonkei-suru	,,	respect.
Shoryaku-suru	,,	omit.
Soshiki-suru	,,	organize.
Shoyu-suru	,,	possess.
Soji-suru	,,	clean.
Sazo-suru	,,	imagine.

Tadashiku-suru	To correct.
Takaku-suru	make high.
Tayasuku-suru	make easy.
Teian-suru	propose.
Tsumi-suru	condemn.
Tsushin-suru	correspond.
Tsuyoku-suru	make strong.
Undo-suru	exercise.
Utsukushiku-suru	make pretty.
Waruku-suru	make bad.
Yasuku-suru	make cheap.
Yoi-suru	prepare.
Yoku-suru	make good.
Yukashiku-suru	make graceful.

The following words usually have *O* affixed before ***suru***, but they tend to lose it :

Arasoi-o-suru	To quarrel.
Asobi-o-suru	,, make mistake.
Byoki-o-suru	,, get ill.
Gai-o-suru	,, hurt.
Hanashi-o-suru	,, talk.
Hataraki-o-suru	,, work.
Kokoromi-o-suru	,, try.
Kotae-o-suru	,, answer.
Moyoshi-o-suru	,, hold.
Mukui-o-suru	,, reward.
Nusumi-o-suru	,, steal.
Okonai-o-suru	,, do.

Ongaku-o-suru	,,	play music.
Oyogi-o-suru	,,	swim.
Rei-o-suru	,,	salute.
Samatage-o-suru	,,	disturb.
Sadame-o-suru	,,	decide.
Sasoi-o-suru	,,	invite.
Seikatsu-o-suru	,,	make living.
Seki-o-suru	,,	cough.
Shigoto-o-suru	,,	do work.
Shirushi-o-suru	,,	mark.
Tabi-o-suru	,,	travel.
Takuwae-o-suru	,,	store.
Tanomi-o-suru	,,	ask, beg.
Tatakai-o-suru	,,	fight.
Tawamure-o-suru	,,	joke.
Todoke-o-suru	,,	report.
Toi-o-suru	,,	ask question
Tsutome-o-suru	,,	work for.
Uri-kai-o-suru	,,	buy and sell.
Wakare-o-suru	,,	part.

The following words have *ni* affixed before ***suru***, and indicate change from one state to another :

Anjen-ni-suru	To	make safe.
Benri-ni-suru	,,	make convinient.
Bimyo-ni-suru	,,	make delicate.
Chikara-ni-suru	,,	rely upon.
Fujin-ni-suru	,,	marry a wife.
Fukuzatsu-ni-suru	,,	make complex.

Hai-ni-suru	,,	reduce to ashes.
Heiwa-ni-suru	,,	make peaceful.
Himitsu-ni-suru	,,	make secret.
Hitsuyo-ni-suru	,,	make necessary.
Hyojun-ni-suru	,,	standardize.
Hyo-ni-suru	,,	make a list of.
Ippan-ni-suru	,,	make general.
Jiyu-ni-suru	,,	make free.
Kanzen-ni-suru	,,	make perfect.
Kara-ni-suru	,,	make empty.
Kawari-ni-suru	,,	replace.
Kimono-ni-suru	,,	make clothes.
Kiso-ni-suru	,,	take as a basis.
Kusuri-ni-suru	,,	make powder.
Kyaku-ni-suru	,,	invite a guest.
Mare-ni-suru	,,	make rare.
Owari-ni-suru	,,	finish.
Oyake-ni-suru	,,	make public.
Rei-ni-suru	,,	make an example.
Saiwai-ni-suru	,,	make happy.
Seimitsu-ni-suru	,,	make precise.
Shinsetsu-ni-suru	,,	do a kindness.
Shizuka-ni-suru	,,	be quiet.
Tanjun-ni-suru	,,	make simple.
Tashika-ni-suru	,,	make sure.
Tekito-ni-suru	,,	make proper.
Tokubetsu-ni-suru	,,	make special.
Zankoku-ni-suru	,,	be cruel.

The following table shows the conjugation of the auxiliary verb **Suru.**

Time	Present	Past	Future
Indicative	*Shi-masu* do, does	*Shi-mashita* did	*Shi-msho* will do
Subjunctive	*Moshi...sure-ba* if...does	*Moshi... shita-nara-ba* if...did	
Negative	*Shi-masen* don't do	*Shi-masen-deshita* did not do	*Shi-masen-desho* will not do
Passive	*Sare-masu* be done	*Sare-mashita* was done	*Sase-rare-masho* will be done
Desire	*Shito gozaimasu* want to do	*Shito gozai-mashita* wanted to do	*Shito gazai-masho* shall want to do
Imperative	*Shite kudasai.* Please (you) do (it). *Sasete kudasai.* Please let him do (it).		

Group 2.

A-i-u-e group. Verbs ending with **u.**

The original Japanese verbs come under this group and they can be distinguished rather easily, as all of them end in **u**, or more precisely, end in **u, bu, gu, ku, mu, ru, su,** and **tsu,** all preceded by a vowel. Examples :

(a)—**u** preceded by a vowel :

Au	to	meet.	Sasou	to	invite.
Iu	,,	speak.	Takakau	,,	fight.

Omou	to	think.	Harau	to	pay.
Tou	,,	question.	Marau	,,	receive.
Arau	,,	wash.	Shitagau	,,	obey.
Kau	,,	buy.	Warau	,,	smile.

(b)—**bu** preceded by a vowel :

Asobu	to	play.	Tobu	to	fly.
Musubu	,,	knit.	Manabu	,,	learn.
Hakobu	,,	carry.	Yobu	,,	call.

(c)—**gu** preceded by a vowel :

Kagu	to	smell.	Fusegu	to	defened.
Isogu	,,	hurry.	Oyogu	,,	swim.
Kogu	,,	row.	Sawagu	,,	make noise.
Nugu	,,	undress.	Tsunagu	,,	connect.

(d)—**ku** preceded by a vowel :

Daku	to	carry.	Naku	,,	cry.
Kaku	,,	write.	Saku	,,	bloom.
Hiraku	,,	open.	Ugoku	,,	move.
Maneku	,,	invite.	Hiku	,,	draw.
Oku	,,	put.	Kiku	,,	hear.
Tataku	,,	pat.	Migaku	,,	polish.
Fuku	to	blow.	Odoroku	,,	be surprised
Kawaku	,,	dry.	Suku	,,	like.
Maku	,,	wind.	Yuku	,,	go.

(e)—**mu** preceded by a vowel :

Amu	to	knit.	Nozomu	to	desire.
Itamu	,,	ache.	Tomu	,,	to be rich.

Nomu	to	drink.	Yamu	,,	to stop
Shizumu	,,	sink.	Konomu	,,	like.
Ayumu	,,	walk.	Sumu	,,	dwell.
Kamu	,,	chew.	Yomu	,,	read.
Yuramu	,,	loosen.	Yasamu	,,	rest.

(f)—**ru** preceded by a vowel other than **i** and **e**. The verbs ending in **ru** but preceded by **i** will be dealt under *Group 3* and those preceded by **e** under *Group 4*.

Amaru	to	remain.	Saru	,,	leave.
Furu	,,	shake.	Tsukuru	,,	make.
Mamoru	,,	defend.	Azukaru	,,	deposit
Okuru	,,	send.	Hajimaru	,,	begin.
Owaru	,,	finish.	Inoru	,,	pray.
Toru	,,	pass.	Kataru	,,	talk.
Aru	,,	exist.	Kawaru	,,	replace
Hakaru	,,	measure.	Nemuru	,,	sleep.
Horu	,,	dig.	Noru	,,	ride.
Kakaru	,,	hang.	Oru	,,	weave.
Kasanaru	,,	pile.	Taru	,,	suffice.
Naru	,,	become.	Uru	,,	sell.

(g) —**su** preceded by a vowel :

Arawasu	to	express.	Korosu	,,	kill.
Kasu	,,	lend.	Kowasu	,,	break.
Mawasu	,,	turn.	Utsusu	,,	copy.
Sagasu	,,	look for.	Hanasu	,,	talk.

Okosu	,, waken.	Otosu	,, let fall.
Tokasu	,, melt.	Nobasu	,, put off.
Dasu	,, take out.	Hosu	,, dry.
Osu	,, push.	Tsuiyasu	,, spend.
Kaesu	,, repay.	Yurusu	,, forgive.

(h) —**tsu** preceded by a vowel :

Katsu	to win.	Tatsu	,, stand
Butsu	,, hit.	Motsu	,, have.
Matsu	,, wait.	Utsu	,, strike

Conjugations

As for the inflection or conjugation of this class of verbs, the following may be applied as a rule :

(a) When the verb is used as a qualifier to a noun, the terminal **u** remains intact.

Hana-ga hiraku toki. The time when flowers open.

(b) When used with **Nu** (not) in the negative sense, **u** is changed to **a**.

To-ga hiraka-nu-toki. When the door is not open.
Sono koto-wa shira-nu-no desu. I don't know it.

(c) In general conjugation, **u** is changed to **i** and is used with *masu* like *shi*.

Hana-ga hiraki-masho. The flowers will open.
Kaku : ***Kaki*** ; ***Au*** : ***Ai*** ; ***Kau*** : ***Kai*** ; ***Katsu*** : ***Kachi*** ; ***Utusu*** : ***Utushi*** ; ***Umu*** : ***Umi*** ; ***Uru*** : ***Uri*** ; and so on.

(d) In progressive conjugation **u** is changed to **e**. And is used like *sore*.

The process is to change the terminal two letters and substitute **ite** (or **ide** when softened) and **ude**.

Kaku : *Kaite* ; *Au* : *Atte* ; *Kau* : *Katte*.
Katsu : *Katte* ; *Amu* : *Ande* ; *Asobu* : *Asonode*
Hana-ga hirakk-ba. If the flowers are opening.

Some example of conjugation

Kaku (to write) :

Hon-wo kakinasai	Write the book.
Hon-wo kaki-mashita	Did write the book.
Hon-wo kaite imasu	Is writing a book.

Kau (to buy) :

Chomen-wo kai nasai.	Buy the note-book.
Gaku-wo kai-mashita.	Bought the picture.
Kinu-wo katte imasu.	Buying the silk.

Asobu (to play) :

Asobi nasai.	Do play
Asobi mashita.	Did play
Asonde imasu.	Is playing

Matsu (to wait) :

Machi nasai.	Please wait
Machi mashita.	Did wait
Sukoshi matte kudasai.	Wait for a little while

Isogu (to hurry) ;

Isogi nasai.	Hurry up
Isogi mashita.	Did hurry
Isogi masho.	Let us hurry
Isoide imasu.	Is hurrying

Group 3.

I-i-iru-ire group. Verbs ending with *ru* and preceded by **i**, but changed to *i-i-iru-ire* in conjugation.

Akiru	to get tired.	Dekiru	to can.
Mochiiru	,, use.	Iru	,, want.
Kanjiru	,, feel.	Nigiru	,, grasp.
Miru	,, see.	Sugiru	,, pass.
Kariru	,, borrow.	Hashiru	,, run.
Kiru	,, wear, cut	Okiru	,, get up.
Hairu	,, enter.	Niru	,, boil.
Shinjiru	,, believe,	Kokomiru	,, try.
Tojiru	,, close.	Koriru	,, freeze.

In general conjugation *ru* is altogether dro from the root.

In progressive conjugation the suffix **te** is added to the general conjugated form. Examples :

Miru (to see) : *Shimbun-o miru.* See the newspaper.

Anata-wa sore-o mi-masho. You will see it.

Sore-o miru koto-wa tayasui desu. It is easy to see that.

Okiru (to get up): *Asa hayaku oki nasai.* Get up early in the morning.

Asa hayaku okite masu. Getting up early in the morning.

Dekiru (can) : *Anata wa suiei ga dekimasu ka?* Can you swim?

When asking a question with the word *can* the the suffix *ga* is placed next to the object in place of *wo* or *ni*. Two nominative signs in one sentence is rather peculiar, but it is very common in Japanese.

Group 4.

E-e-eru-ere group. Verbs having **e** preceding the terminal *ru* conjugate as verbs in Group 3. The following verbs are of this group.

Ageru	to	raise.	Nareru	,,	be used to
Arawareru	,,	appear.	Neru	,,	go to bed.
Awaseru	,,	put together.	Sakeru	,,	avoid.
			Soeru	,,	add.
Hareru	,,	clear up.	Tasukeru	,,	help.
Kareru	,,	wither.	Tokeru	,,	melt.
Kotaeru	,,	answer.	Wasureru	,,	forget.
Moeru	,,	burn.	Aratameru	,,	correct.
Noberu	,,	explain.	Atsumeru	,,	collect.
Oshieru	,,	teach.	Fureru	,,	touch.
Shitagaeru	,,	follow.	Keru	,,	kick.
Sonaeru	,,	prepare.	Kikoeru	,,	hear.

Taberu	,,	eat.	Mazeru	,,	mix.
Ukeru	,,	receive.	Nejireru	,,	be twisted
Akeru	,,	open.	Nigeru	,,	run away.
Ataeru	,,	give.	Sadameru	,,	appoint,
Eru	,,	get.	Sodateru	,,	bring up.
Homeru	,,	praise.	Tateru	,,	build.
Koeru	,,	cross.	Tomeru	,,	stop.
Mageru	,,	lend.	Yameru	,,	give up.

Examples of conjugation :

Atae-nu naraba.	If you don't give.
Kore-o kare-ni ataemasho.	I will give this to him.
Watakushi-wa iye-wo tate-masu.	I build a house.
Mado-wo akete kudasai.	Please open the window.
Watakushi-wa Nihon-go-wo oshiete.	I am teaching Japanese.
Yoku kikoe masu ka ?	Can you hear well ?

Irregular Verb : Kuru

Kuru is the only word that is conjugated as **ko-ki-kure.** It is also a Japanese verb. There are only two verbs of Irregular Inflection (*Henkaku-Katsuyo*), **Kuru** and **Suru**, in which the change involves the verb-stem. The verb-stem of **Suru**, as we have explained before, changes into **se**, **shi** and **su**, the last being followed by **ru** and **re**. The verb-stem of **kuru** changes into **ko**, **ki**

and **ku,** the last form being followed by **ru** and **re.**

Kare-wa **ki**-*masu.*	He comes.
Kare-wa **ko**-*nu-kamo shire-masen.*	He may not come.
Kare-wa myonichi **kuru**-*desho.*	He will come to-morrow.
Dare-mo **ko**-*nai.*	Nobody has come.
Dare-ga **ki**-*mashita ka* ?	Who came ?
Dare-ga **ku-ru**-*desho.*	Who will come ?
Dare-ka **ku-re**-ba.	If someone comes.

In the negative, the word **nai** is affixed to the verb-root. In that case, the inflection to the verb-stem occurs as follows :

Group 1 : **Suru** becomes **shi.**
,, 2 : **A-i-u-e** end with **a.**
,, 3 : **I-i-iru-ire** end with **i** and lose **ru.**
,, 4 : **E-e-eru-ere** end with **e** and lose **ru.**

A simple method of ascertaining the conjugation of a given verb is to note the vowel in the syllable preceding the negative forms **nai** or **nu.**

If the verb ends with **shi,** it is of *Group 1.*
If the verb ends with **a,** it is of *Group 2.*
If the verb ends with **i,** it is of *Group 3.*
If the verb ends with **e,** it is of *Group 4.*

Japanese verbs have special forms to express politeness by using the passive voice or prefixing honorofic **o** to the verb.

Mood

Mood is divided into three categories :

(a) Stating a fact : *Indicative.*
(b) Giving a command : *Imperative.*
(c) Expressing a wish or condition : *Subjunctive.*

It is not necessary to deal with the Indicative mood separately, as **all the Japanese Verbs are Indicative.**

Imperative

In the Imperative, when an order is given directly to the second person, affix the word **nasai**, in which case the conjugation takes place as shown below :

Benkyo **shi**-*nasai.* Do study.
To-o hirak -nasai. Open the door.
*Kare-ni sore-o ata***e**-*nasai.* Give him that.
Hayaku koko-e **ki**-*nasai.* Come here quickly.

When an order is given indirectly to the third person, affix **se-nasai** or **sase-nasai**.

Kare-ni benkyo sase-nasai. Let him study.
Kare-ni to-o hiraka-se-nasai. Let him open the door.
Kare-ni kore-o mi-sase-nasai. Let him look at this.
Kare-ni sore-o atae-sase-nasai. Let him give that.
*Kare-o koko-*e *ko-sase-nasai.* Let him come here.

Nasai, derived from the honorofic auxiliary verb *nasaru*, is rather not quite polite ; so is the other word '*asobasu*' which is very seldom in use in modern

Japanese. They were originally polite verbs, but as they savour more or less of a command or strict order, they are used only to equals or to inferiors.

Kudasai, derived from *Kudasaru* is the only polite one, and is very extensively in use as an independent verb. Example :

Kami-wo kudasai	Please give me a paper.
Empitsu-wo kudasai	Please give me a pencil.

Nasai follows the general conjugation as shown in the examples given above, but **Kudasai** forms an imperative sentence combining with the progressive conjugation of verbs, and it is used not only as an independent verb. Example :

Hon-wo akete kudasai.	Please open the book.
Hon-wo yonde kudasai.	Please read the book.
Empitsu-wo motte kudasai.	Please take a pencil.

The most polite way is to use '*kudasai*' in a negative way which actually has the positive sense. Ex :
Kaite kudasai-masen-ka ? Will you not please write ?
Meaning—Will you please write ?

Another way of making the expressions very polite is to put the word **Dozo** at the begining of the sentence and *kudasai* at the end of it. Example :

Dozo hon-wo kushite kudasai. Please lend me a book.

Dozo is frequently used in the sense—"If you please".

The negative imperative is formed by—"*naide-kudasai.*" Example :

Si-naide-kudasai	Please don't do it.
Hiraka-naide-kudasai	Please don't open.
Mi-naide-kudasai	Please don't look.
Ata-e-naide-kudasai	Please don't give.
Ko-naide-kudasai	Please don't come.

These auxiliary verbs have the same inflection as verbs and they are combined only with the verbs of Groups 2, 3 and 4, and not with Group 1 (*suru*) or (*kuru*) and verbs of irregular inflection.

Suru-class verbs have the polite substitute forms—**nasaru** and **asobasu**.

Kuru (come) has a substitute polite expression—**Irassharu**, inflecting as *irasshai*, *irasshara* and *irasshare*.

It should be remembered that *nasaru* and *asobasu* indicate an action directly by the second person and indirectly by the third person, while *kudasaru* indicates an action by the second person.

There is another word **agemasu** which expresses the will of the agent in a polite way.

Watakushi-wa sore-o anata-ni utte agemasu.
I will sell it to you.

Subjunctive

The subjunctive or conditional mood is usually expressed by special forms of the Japanese verb or adjective ; sometimes it is expressed by adding **nara, ba** or **naraba** to the indicative, to a substantive or to an adjective. **Moshi** is occasionally placed at the begining of the sentence and this has the effect of making the word 'if' equivalent to "supposing." It is indifferent which of the two tenses of the conditional mood is used.

Examples : (1) Conditional present affirmative :

If you have a table, please bring it.—
Teburu-ga are-ba motte kite kudasai.

If it rains, I won't come.—***Ame-ga fureba kimasen.***

If I meet him on the way.—***Michi de aeba.***

(2) Conditional present negative :

You will be late, if you do not hurry.—
Iso-ga-nakereba osoku narimasu.

If he does not come.—***Ano hito-ga ko-nakereba.***

(3) Conditional past affirmative :

If he has paid the money, you must give him a receipt.—***Kane-wo harattara uketori wo yaru hazu desu.***

If I had known, I would not have gone.—
Shitte itara ikimasen deshitaro.

(4) Conditional past negative :

If you do not like, why did you buy it ?—

O ki ni ira-nakattara naze kaimashita ka ?

(5) Conditional with adjective :

If it is too dear, don't buy it.—

Amari takakereba katte kite wa ikemasen.

(6) Conditional with **moshi**

If that should happen.—*Moshi sonna koto ga attara.*

If you don't need it.—*Moshi ira-nakereba.*

(7) Conditional with **nara**

If you go, I shall also go.—*Anata ga iku nara watakushimo iko.*

If that be so.—*So naraba.*

Tense

Tense in Japanese is determined by the auxiliary verbs, the present, *(Genzai)*, past *(Kako)*, and future *(Mirai)* are called simple tenses, and in relation to time, they express condition at one particular instant. The relation between the time element and the continued state of things resulting from a given action is, however, not always limited to one particular instant. It is sometimes continuous. To express this continuity, there is the progressive tense.

There is no sequence of tense in Japanese.

Simple Tense

Masu is the only word, which, used as suffix of the verbs *de-arimasu* and *de-gozarimasu*, or their abbreviated form *desu*, expresses the tense of the verb. **In the affirmative,** the forms are as follows :

Present : **Masu**

Hana-ga arimasu—There is a flower.

Past : **Mashita** or **ta** :

Kino oide ni narimashita.—He come yesterday.

Kisha-wa san-ji ni de-ta.—The train left at 3 o'clock.

Future : **Masho** *Watakushi-wa myonichi Delhi-e yuki-masho.*—I shall go to Delhi tomorrow.

The meaning of the Japanese affirmative future tense is not so much *futurity* as *uncertainity*. As the future cannot be expressed except by supposition, auxiliary verbs of the future have been derived from those of supposition, their forms and connections being the same.

Desu, the contracted form of *de-arimasu* and *de-gozaimasu*, is used in the same way as *masu* for present, past and future tenses.

Present : *Watakushi-wa Indo-no hito desu*—I am an Indian.

Past : *Kare-wa yoi chichi deshita*—He was a good father.

Future : *Sore-wa yoi desho*—That will be good.

So, the forms are :	Present	Past	Future
Masu :	**Masu**	**Mashita**	**Masho**
Desu :	**Desu**	**Deshita**	**Desho**

In the nagative, the words **nai, nu,** and **masen** are used along with the **Present** and **Past** forms of the auxiliary verb. The negative **Future** is formed by adding the auxiliary verb **mai** to the present positive form : Examples :

Watakushi-wa Nihon-no hito arimasen.—I am not a Japanese.

Sore-wa watakushi-no shira-nu koto desu—It is something I do not know.

Nani-mo shira-nai.—I know nothing.

Kaeri-masu-mai.—I shall probably not return.

Yuku-mai.—I shall probably not go.

In Japanese, as in English, two negatives cancel each other and are almost equivalent to an affirmation.

Watakushi-wa shira-**nai** *koto-wa ari* **masen,**—There is nothing I do not know.

Progressive Tense

There are two classes of auxiliary verbs of continuation. The first denoting continuity of action, and the second expressing continuity of condition or state.

The continuity, either of action or of state or condition, i.e. the progressive tense, is expressed by the words *ari-masu*, *i-masu* and *ori-masu*, which have the same meaning : *to be*. The difference in the use of *arimasu* and *i-masu*, has already been explained. *Ori-masu* and *i-masu* are used in the same way. *Aru*, *iru* and *oru* are primarily verbs, but as they serve like auxiliary verbs in the expression of continution, they are regarded as such. They are used with the progressive forms of the verbs of all groups.

1. Continuity of action :

Present. *Tori-ga ton-de i-masu*—A bird is flying.

Watakushi-wa kaite i-masu.—I am writing.

Utsukushiku sakura-no hana-ga saite i-masu—Cherry flowers are blooming beautifully.

Past. *Watakushi-wa kaite i-mashita*—I was writing.

Future. *Watakushi-wa kaite i-masho*—I shall be writing.

2. Continuity of state or condition :

Present : *Kutsu-ga nui-de ari-masu*—Shoes are lying.

Past : *Shoji-ga akete ari-mashita*—The door was open.

Future. *Fune-ga ukan-de ori-masho.*—The boat will be floating.

Perfect Tense

The perfect tense in Japanse is not so distinct as in English. Usually, some adverbs or adverbial phrases signify the perfect tense, the verb being a simple past tense. So, there does not appear any perfect verbal conjugation in the said tense.

(a) *Simple past :*

Watakushi-wa tsuki-mashita—I arrived.

(b) *Present perfect :*

Watakushi- wa tadaima tsuki-mashita—I have arrived.

Without the adverb *tadaima* (now, just) the present perfect would be converted into simple past. This is because the time dfference between the present and the past is a matter of a second only. This delicate time distinction is made by the use of adverbs. If we say—*Kisha-ga tsuki-mashita* (The train has arrived), it may mean that the train has just arrived, which requires the present perfect tense ; or, it may mean that it arrived sometime ago, which requires the past tense. It is, therefore, put in this way :

Ima kisha-ga tsuki-mashita.—The train has just arrived. (Present perfect.)

Sakki kisha-ga tsuki-mashita.—The train arrived some time ago. (Past tense)

For the tense of Adjectives, see the chapter on Adjective.

VOICE

There are voices in Japanese,—the active and the passive. But, in Japanese the same verbal root has separate forms for its transitive and intransitive applications. The subject of the Japanese passive is the person affected by the action of the verb ; therefore, not necessarily the direct object. The use of the Japanese passive is very different from the English passive. The passive verbs, as we have explained before, are represented by **Re** and **Rare** connected to the verbs. Example :

Active : *Benkyo shimashita.*—I studied.
Passive : *Benkyo sase-rare.*—I was made to study.
Active : *Kare-wa uchi-mashita.*—He struck.
Passive : *Kare-wa utare-mashita.*—He was struck.

The verbs *hiraku, utsu, kiku* etc. of Group 2 take the ending **re-masu** in the passive voice. The passive form of other verbs is **rare-masu.** Examples :

Act. ***Watakushi-wa kare-o uchimasu.***—
I strike him.

Pass. ***Kare-wa watakushi-ni utare-masu.***—
He is struck by me.

Act. ***Watakushi-wa kotori-o mi-mashita.***—
I saw a little bird.

Pass. *Kotori-wa watakushi-ni mi-rare-mashita.*—
A little bird was seen by me.

Act. *Kare-wa sore-o watakushi-ni ate-mashita.*—
He gave that to me.

Pass. *Watakushi-wa sore-o kare-ni atae-rare-mashita.*—I was given that by him.

The passive voice can also the expressed by affixing the verbs **o-ukeru** (to receive) or **o-eru** (to get) to nouns. The passive does service as a Potential as well. Examples :

Kyoiku-sareru=*Kyoiku-o-ukeru* : to be educated.

Setsumei-sareru=*Setsumei-o-ukeru* :
to be explained.

Causative Voice

The causative may have two meanings :

(a) To cause to do.
(b) To allow something to be done.

This will be explained under the Auxiliary Verbs.

Some Useful Verbs

To be able	dekiru	To find	mi-dasu
,, accept	uketoru	,, finish	shimau
,, add	awaseru	,, forget	wasureru
,, arrange	soroeru	,, forgive	yurusu
,, arrive	chaku-suru	,, gain	mokeru
,, ask	kiku	,, get in	hairu
,, bathe	abiru	,, get out	deru
,, become	naru	,, get up	okiru
,, begin	hajimaru	,, give	yaru
,, believe	shinjiru	,, go	yuku, iku
,, borrow	kariru	,, guide	annai-suru
,, bring	motte-kuru	,, have	aru, motsu
,, buy	kau	,, hear	kiku
,, call	yobu	,, help	tetsudai
,, change	kaeru	,, hire	kariru
,, collect	yoseru	,, hold	hairu
,, come	kuru	,, interpret	naosu
,, come in	hairu	,, invite	maneku
,, consent	shochi-suru	,, join	awaseru
,, count	kazoeru	,, keep	tamotsu
,, decide	kimeru	,, know	shiru, wakaru
,, do	suru, nasu	,, learn	manabu
,, drink	nomu	,, lend	kasu
,, earn	mokeru	,, like	konomu
,, eat	taberu	,, live	sumau
,, explain	toki-akasu	,, look at	miru
,, fail	sokonau	,, love	aisuru
,, feel	kanjiru	,, make	tsukuru

To make mistake ayamaru
,, manage tori-atsukau
,, mend tsukurou
,, mix mazeru
,, offer susumeru
,, omit otosu
,, open akeru
,, order atsuraeru
,, pay harau
,, permit shochi suru
,, prepare koshiraeru
,, promise yakusoku
,, pull hiku
,, put oku
,, put on kiru
,, raise ageru
,, read yomu
,, receive uke-toru
,, recommend susumeru
,, refuse kotowaru
,, remain amaru
,, remember oboeru
,, repay kaesu
,, rest yasumu
,, return kaeru
,, ring narasu
,, run kakeru

To save tasukeru
,, say hanasu, iu
,, see miru
,, send yaru
,, shave soru
,, show miseru
,, sit suwaru
,, sleep neru
,, spend tsukau
,, stand tatsu
,, take toru
,, take care abunai
,, tell hanasu, iu
,, thank sha-suru
,, think omou
,, travel ryoko-suru
,, train keiko-suru
,, try yatte miru
,, understand wakaru
,, use tsukau
,, wait matsu
,, walk aruku
,, want iru, nozomu
,, watch ban-suru
,, weigh hakaru
,, win katsu
,, wish nozomu
,, work hataraku
,, worry shimpai-suru

AUXILIARY VERBS

Jodoshi

The auxiliary verbs, however, are used in very complicated ways, as they are applied in expression of complicated ideas. We shall try to clarify their use according to their functions.

From the standpoint of use, most of the auxiliary verbs can be classified as affirmative (*Kotei*) and negative (*Hitei*). In daily conversation, the affirmative sentence is made by the auxiliary verb **Masu** (is), and the negative by **Masen** (is not) or **Nai** (no). From the standpoint of ideas, auxiliary verbs can be divided into four forms :

(a) The common form, *Futsu* :

Watakushi-wa hon-wo yomi-masu.—
I read a book.

Watakushi-wa hon-wo yomi-masen.—
I do not read a book.

or *Watakushi-wa hon-wo yoma-nai.*—
I do not read a book.

(b) The Passive Form, *Ukemi*, represented by **re** and **rare** :

Kotori-wa watakushi-ni mi-rare-mashita.—
A little bird was seen by me.

(c) The Causative Form, *Shieki*, used when one

person controls the action of others. The causative idea is expressed by **se** and **sase** :

Ie no koto wa sassoku kika-se-te sashiage-masu.—
I shall let you know about the house immediately.

Boi wo yon-de mado-wo shime-sase-te kudasai.—
Please call the servant and have him close the windows.

(d) The Passive Causative Form, *Shieki no ukemi*, indicates that the speaker is under the control of the causative action of other persons. It is expressed by **se-rare** and **sase-rare** :

Nagai tegami wo kaka-se-rare-mashita—He made me write a long letter.

Oshie-sase-rare-masu—Be made to teach.

Auxiliary verbs of the above four forms may also be considered as expressing—Supposition : *Suiryo* ; Possiblity : *Kano* ; Hope : *Kibo*, and Necessity or Obligation.

1. *Supposition* is expressed by **masho, desho, daro** and **rashii** :

Ame-ni nari-masho—It will probably rain.

Tegami-ga kuru-daro to omoi-masu—I think, the letter will probably come.

2. *Possiblity* is expressed by **re** and **rara**, the uses of which have already been explained.

3. *Hope or Desire* is expressed usually by adding **tai to** the verb. *Tai* remains *tai* when followed by a noun or by the auxiliary verb *desu*, but inflects as **taku** when connected with *arimasu*. When followed by *gozaimasu* it becomes **to.**

Watakushi-wa yuki-tai desu.—I wish to go.

Yuki-tai hito.—One who wishes to go.

Chotto o-meni kakari-to gozaimasu.—I wish to meet him for a minute.

Watakushi-wa sono yona koto-wa shiri-taku arimasen.—I don't want to know such a thing.

4. *Necessity or obligation* is expressed by adding **beki** to the verb, as 'must' or 'should' in English :

Anata-wa mai-nichi gakko-e yuku-beki de arimasu.—You must go to school everyday.

Kore-wa anata-no yomu-beki hon desu.—This is the book you should read.

The Auxiliary verbs of *Declaration*, making statements as to action or things, are expressed by **desu** and **da**.

Desu is made up of the particle *de* and *arimasu*, a combination of the verb *ari* and the auxiliary verb *masu*. The abbreviation of *de-arimasu* is *desu*. In the affirmative, it is further abbreviated as **da**. In the negative, abbreviations do not occur, *nai* and *arimasen* being connected with *de* without change.

De-arimasu or *desu* means—"to be". *Arimasu*, when used singly without the prefix *de*, also means—

to be. There is another word, *imasu,* made up of the verb *iru* and the auxiliary verb *masu,* conveying the same meaning. The difference in their use is as follows :

Arimasu is used with **inanimate objects.**

Imasu is used with **living beings.**

Hana-ga arimasu.	There is a flower.
Isu-ga arimasu.	There is a chair.
Inu-ga imasu.	There is a dog.
Neko-ga imasu.	There is a cat.

Foreigners are apt to make mistakes with regard to the use of *arimasu* and *imasu,* more particularly in answering questions. When *imasu* is used in the question, it should be clearly understood that an animate being is indicated, and should be replied with *imasu,* and not with *arimasu,* which should be used for inanimate objects, if it is so used in the question.

Question : *Nani-ga arimasu-ka ?* What is that ?

Answer : *Hana-ga arimasu.* There is a flower.

Ques. : *Nani-ga imasu-ka ?* What (animal) is that ?

Ans. : *Neko-ga imasu.* There is a cat.

One should never use *imasu* for *arimasu* or *vice-versa.*

Nani, meaning *what, some,* is not a personal pronoun and hence cannot be used for human beings. It is never used for persons. When used with *imasu,* it asks not of a thing, but of an animal, but when used with *arimasu,* it means inanimate things.

There is still another word meaning—"to be". It is **gozaimasu,** derived from the verb *gozaru*, but is almost never used in inflected forms except with *masu.* The difference in use between *arimasu* and *gozaimasu* is as follows :

Use **arimasu** when you **identify.**

Use **gozaimasu** when you **state an attribute.**

Utsukushii hana-ga arimasu. There is a beautiful flower.

Hana-ga utsukushii gozaimasu. The flower is beautiful.

Sora-wa ao gozaimasu. The sky is blue.

Fuyu-wa atsuku gozaimasu. The winter is not hot.

These words are copulas connecting two ideas as equal. When the word denoting the second of these two ideas is a noun or noun-equivalent, *arimasu* is used ; when it expresses the quality or condition of the first idea, *gozaimasu* is used.

Desu may be used as a contracted form of both *de-arimasu* ann *de-gozaimasu.*

Use **iru** or **oru** : in speaking of animate beings.

,, **aru** : ,, ,, ,, inanimate things.

,, **de-aru** : when followed by a noun or pronoun as a predicate.

,, **gozaru** : when expressing quality or condition of the subject.

,, **naru** : when equivalent to—"to become".

When followed by a true adjective as a predicate the verb—'*to be*' is not translated.

The different contractions of the verb **aru** and **de-aru** (to be, to have) and their negative forms are rather confusing to a beginner. As the verbs are of such frequent use, we shall give them in the form of a conjugation.

Aru

Affirmative	Negative
Infenitive : aru	nai
Present : aru, arimasu	nai, arimasen
Past : atta, arimashita	nakatta, arimasen-deshita
Future : aro, arimasho	nai-desho, arimasen-desho
Gerand : atte	nakute
Present Cond. : areba	nakereba
Past Conditional : attara	nakattara
Past Probable : attaro	nakattaro

De-aru

Infenitive : de-aru	...	de-wa-nai
Present : de-aru=da,	...	de-wa-nai
de-arimasu=desu	...	de-wa-arimasen
Past : de-atta=datta,	...	de-wa-nakatta
de-arimashita=deshita	...	de-wa-arimasen-deshita
Future : de-aro=daro,	...	de-wa-nai-desho
de-arimasho=desho	...	de-wa-arimasen-desho
Past cond. : de-attara= dattara	...	de-nakattara
Past prob. : de-attaro= dattaro	...	de-wa-nakattaro

The following summary shows the conjugations of the auxiliary words when they are connected with other parts of a sentence.

Words	Meaning	Forms connected with other parts of a sentence	Forms connected with nouns or pronouns	Forms connected with conditional words	The ending form of a sentence
ta	Past or perfect	*tara, tari*	*ta*	*tare*	*mashita*
nu	negation	*nu*	*nu*	*ne*	*masen*
naku	,,	*naku*	*nai*	*nakere*	*no-gozaimasu*
tai	desire	*taku*	*tai*	*takere*	*to-gozaimasu*
beki	necessity	*beku*	*beki*	*bekere*	*beki-de-arimasu*
sareru	causative	*sase*	*saseru*	*sasere*	*sasemasu*
rareru	passive	*rare*	*rareru*	*rarere*	*rare-masu*

Exercise No. 5

(a) Translate into English :—

Watakushi-wa kisha-ni norimashita. Ima kisha-ga teishaba-o hanaremashita. Kisha-ga hayaku hashitte orimasu. Kisha-ga tomarimashita. Koko-wa teishaba de arimasu. Anata-wa gakko-e yukimasuka ? Gakko de anata-wa nani-o shimasuka ? Tachi-nasai. Seki-ni tsuki-nasai. Hon-o hiraki-nasai. Watakushi-no toi-ni kotaete kudasai. Kono su-o kanjo-shite kudasai. Koko-e o-irinasai. Hiru-meshi-o shokushi-nasai. O-cha-o nomimasen ka ? Tobako-o nomimasen ka ? Hon-o yonde yo gozaimasu ka ? Sayo yo gozaimasu. Watakushi-no ie-e kaette yo gozaimasu-ka ? Sono anata-no pen-o kashite kudasai-masen ka ? Hi-ga kagayaite orimasu. Kumo-ga dete kimashita. Myonichi-wa ame-ni naru desu. Kore-wa watakushi-no sumai de-arimasu. Ie-wa nikai-kenchiku de subete de shichi-shitsu de arimasu. Are-wa denki de hashiru kuruma de arimasu. Are-ni notte teishaba-e yukimasho.

(b) Translate into Japanese :—

I am in a train. The train is running. The train has stopped running. The train has begun to run again. I am reading a book. May I read ? May I go there ? It is a fine day. When do you get up ? I get up at seven in the morning. When does the train starts ? It starts at 7-50 A.M. This little house is built of wood. There are many large buildings in the town. That beautiful house is a hotel. There are a bank and an insurance company by the hotel. Do you like fruit ? Yes, I like any fruit. What do you take at breakfast ? I eat some boiled rice and vegetables and drink soup. Do you drink milk ? No, I do not drink it usually, I drink tea. Do you take foreign food every day ? No, I usually eat Japanese food. Please give me three of these note books.

Section 6

POST-POSITIONS—JOSHI

Post-positions are always placed after the word or clause to which they belong. They have no meaning in themselves, but by their position help to complete the sentence. They correspond generally to English prepositions or conjunctions. They may be called **Particles,** which serve for case-endings like Sanskrit *Pratyayas* (প্রত্যয়). Japanese postpositions are placed after nouns and words equivalent to nouns, and sometimes even after adverbs.

The number of post-positions is very large and scholars are not in agreement with regard to them. Those in common use are given below.

: (a) *Used as the nominative case-ending.*

It marks out the subject and points out things which are to be explained or defined. It also calls sharp attention to one particular thing as distinct from others.

Yuki-ga shiroi desu. Snow is white.

Saito-ga kaita hon desu. Mr. Saito wrote this book.

Kimi-ga yo. The reign of the Emperor.

Wa-ga kuni. My country.

(b) Used as conjunction.

Kaze-wa samui-ga tenki-wa yo gozaimasu.

The wind is cold, but the weather is fine.

—**wa** : has the same use as **ga**. It only follows a subject without giving any emphatic meaning to the subject. Rather, it emphasizes the predicate.

Waga Nippon-wa shimaguni desu.
Japan is an island empire.

Bara-no hana-wa utsukushii hana desu.
Roses are beautiful flowers.

Watakushi-wa sore-o mi-masu. I see that.
Ano kata-wa donàta desu ka ? Who is that man ?

It is very difficult to give a rule for the use of **wa** or **ga** after the subject of a sentence. This much can be said that **ga** is usually used to emphasize the subject, while **wa** emphasizes the explanation of the action of the subject.

Shoji-ga akete arimasu. The paper door is open.
(The emphasis is on *shoji*).

Shoji-wa akete ari-masen. The door is not open.
(Here the emphasis is on *akete arimasen*).

Ga simply marks out the subject, excluding other things, whereas **wa** indicates that an important predicate is to follow. In other words, when emphasis is attached to the subject, **ga** follows the subject, and if importance is attached to the predicate, **wa** follows the subject.

*Kore-***ga** *ii desu.* This is good *(not others).*

*Kore-***wa** *ii desu.* This is good (*not bad*).

Ga or **wa** is always used before the following verbs while in English they take a direct object :

Nihongo-**ga** (or **wa**) *wakari-masu.* I understand Japanese.
Eigo-**ga** (or **wa**) *deki-masu.* I can speak English.
Kane-**ga** (or **wa**) *iri-masu.* I need money.
Mizu-**ga** (or **wa**) *hoshii desu.* I want water.
Ringo-**ga** (or **wa**) *suki desu.* I like apples.

If subject is needed, they take the following forms :

Watakushi (*Anata* or *Anohito*)-**wa** *Eigo-ga wakari-masu.* I (you or he) understand English.

Besides, **wa** is often used after the object :

Mizu-wa nomi-masen. I do not drink water.

Wa is sometimes added to other postpositions, except **ga** : *de-wa, e-wa, kara-wa, made-wa, yori-wa* etc.

—**mo** : Expresses addition. When standing alone, it means *also* or *too*. When repeated in the affirmative phrase or clause, it signifies *both—and*, in negative clauses it means *either—or*, *neither—nor*.

(a) used singly :

Watakushi-mo iki-masu. I am also going.
Watakushi-mo sore-o konomo-masu. I too like it.

(b) when repeated :

Kore-mo yoi-ga are-mo yo gozaimasu. Both this and that are good.
Kore-wa sake-mo tobako-mo nomi-masen. He neither drinks nor smokes.

(c) is used with the subject to indicate emphasis like **wa** ; but the difference is that, *wa* is used in a negative answer, as has been explained before, but **mo** is used if the answer is affirmative. To the question :

Anata-mo Delhi-e oide-ni nari-masu-ka ?

Are you also going to Delhi ?

If the answer is affirmative, it would be :

Hai, watakushi-mo mairi-masu.

Yes, I am also going.

If the answer be negative :

Iie, watakushi-wa mairi-masen.

No, I am not going.

—**no** : is the sign of genetive and corresponding to the preposition *of*. It is the particle of identity showing the oppositive relation of nouns.

Kore-wa watakushi-no hon desu.

This is my book.

Nihon-no kuni. The country of Japan.

(a) Being affixed to the verb or adjective it means *mono* (thing) or *koto* (matter).

Watakushi-ni utsukushi-no-o kudasai.

Give me a pretty one (thing).

Watakushi-kara iu-no-wa konomi-masu.

I do not like to say (matter).

(b) Connects the cardinal numerals and nouns :

Ni-nin-no onna. Two women.

-ni : It is the sign of dative, expressing the relation of being the **indirect object** of transitive verbs.

Watakushi-wa anata-ni sore-o agemasu.
I will give it to you.

(a) It is placed after the noun or pronoun to indicate locality, direction and time, corresponding to English *to*, *in*, *at*, *on*, *into*, etc.

Hon-wa tsukue-no ue-ni arimasu.
The book is on the table (locality).

Kare-wa Delhi-ni yuki-masu.
He goes to Delhi (direction).

Kare-wa shitsu-ni itta.
He went into the room (direction).

Gakko-wa mai-asa hachi-ji-ni hajimari-masu.
The school begins at eight every morning (time).

(b) Combined with the other words it makes adverbial phrases.

1. *Kawari-ni* : Instead of.

   Watakushi-wa pen-no kawari-ni penshiru-o kai-mashita. I bought a pencil instead of a pen.

   Kono kawari-ni sore-o shiyo-shi-nasai.
   Use that instead of this.

2. *Tame-ni* : Owing to ; for the sake of.

   Ame-no tame-ni michi-ga waru gozaimasu.
   The road is muddy owing to rains.

   Kuni-no tame-ni hatara-ki-nasai.
   Work for the sake of country.

3. *Tomo-ni* : together with.
   Watakushi-wa kare-to tomo-ni yuki-mashita. I went with him.
4. *Ushiro-ni* : behind ; at the back of.
   Ie-no ushiro-ni ki-ga arimasu.
   There is a tree behind the house.
   Kuruma-no ushiro-ni shitagatte yuki-nasai. Go after the car.
5. *Soba-ni* : by the side of.
   Mon-no soba-ni sakura-no ki-ga arimasu.
   There is a cherry tree by the gate.
   Watakushi-wa kare-no soba-ni seki-o tori-mashita. I sat by his side.
6. *Nochi-ni* : afterwards.
   Sukoshi nochi-ni yuki-masu.
   I will go after a little while.
   Anata-wa sore-o nochi-ni ryokai suru desho. You will understand it afterwards.

—wo (o) : (a) *The objective case-ending.*
It is placed after noun or other words to indicate the object of an action, as the **direct object** of a transitive verb.

O-sato-wo kudasai. Please give me some sugar.

O-shio-wo kudasai. Please give me some salt.

Yasai-wo kudasai. Please give me some vegetables.

The use of '*—wo kudasai*' is very extensive and whenever anything is asked for, it may be freely used.

(b) Sometimes used in the sense of *from* :

Ni-kai-wo ori-mashita. He came down from the second story.

Wo is often shortened as **o**:

Watakushi-wa hon-o yonde orimasu.

I am reading a book.

Chichi-no kaeri-o matte orimasu.

I am waiting for my father's return.

—te : (a) is used to connect one part of a sentence to another.

It-te mi-te kudasai. Please go and see.

Okashiku-te warawa-zu ni wa i-rare-masu.

It is so amusing that I cannot help laughing.

(b) is used adverbially with verbs.

Kesshi-te wasure-masen. I shall never forget.

Yorokon-de nan domo itashi-te sashiage-masu. I shall gladly do anything for you.

(c) is used with verbs when they are followed by another verb used as an auxiliary verb.

Rajio-wo kii-te i-masu. I am listening in to the radio.

—de : is used to express locality, instrumentality, the course of time, as English prepositions *at, in, with, by, by means of* etc.

(a) Locality, or the place of action.

Watakushi-wa Bengal-de umare-mashita. I was born in Bengal.

Jibun-no heya-de nasai. Do it in your own room.

(b) Instrumentality, or means by which work is accomplished.

Kisha-de yuki-masho. I shall go by train.

Empitsu de kai-te no yaroshu gozaimasu-ka ? May I write with a pencil ?

(c) Denoting the limit of time (in the course of).

Kono shigoto-wa ai-nichi de owarimasu. This work will be finished in two days.

Kare-wa sono shigoto-o ni-nichi de owari-mashita. He has finished that work in two days.

(d) Indicating the reason for an action.

Watakushi-wa byoki de yuku koto ga dekimasen. I cannot go on account of illness.

(e) Indicating price or exchange.

Sore-o ni-yen de kai-mashita. I bought it for two yen.

Anata-wa sore-o nani-nodo de kaimashitaka? How much did you pay for it?

-yo : corresponds to English *as, like.*

Kore-to onaji-yo-na pen-o kudasai. Please give me a pen like this.

Anata-no konomu-yo-ni shi-nasai. Do as you please. *Tsu-no-yo-ni.* As usual.

-ya : is used in the sense of *and* to ennumerate a a few things singled out from others, corresponding to Hindi इत्या and Bengali ও.

Watakushi-wa ringo-ya nikano-o konomimasu. I like apples and oranges.

Koko-ni pen-ya empitsu nado-ga arimasu. Here are a pen, a pencil etc.

-ka : is used to express interrogation, doubt, or indefiniteness and to indicate contrary meaning.

Kore-wa nani-de arimasu-ka? What is this?

Sore-wa makoto desu-ka? Is that true?

Watakushi-no toko-ni arimasho-ka. It may be in my room.

: means direction of motion, corresponding to English *to, towards.*

Sono tokei-wo kochira-e yokoshi-te kudasai. Please send that watch here.

Note : It should be remembered that there is a clear distinction in use between **ni** and **e** though they are often confused, being used in the same sense.

—e indicates motion or direction.
—ni indicates position.

Uchi-e kaeri-masu. I am going home, means that the speaker has direction of motion in his mind ; while—

Uchi-ni kaeri-masu. I am going home, means that the speaker has in his mind the position where he is returning.

—kara : expresses the beginning of a change or motion from one period or place to another, corresponding to English *from, while.*

Kore-kara ga omoshiro gozaimasu. From now on it is going to be interesting.

Hi-wa higashi-kara ide, nishi-e iru. The sun rises in the east and sets in the west.

made : means the extent or boundary of time and place, equivalent to English *till, until.*

Nan-ji-made matsu-to yoi-no desu ka? How long (till what time) shall we wait ?

Delhi-made-no kippu. A ticket to Delhi.

Note : Kara indicates the starting point or begining, and **made** the end of an action.

Asa-kara ban-made. From morning till night.

—**node** : indicates cause or reason. **Kara** is also often used in this sense.

Yasui-node kat-te kimashita. I bought it because the price was cheap.

Osami desu-kara. As it is cold.

Takai deshita-kara. As it was high.

—**sae** : used to emphasize one specific thing or action, equivalent to English *even, only*.

Kare de sae naki-masu. Even he weeps.

Sei-mei sae areba yo gozaimasu. As long as I have my life, I shall be content.

—**yori** : is used to compare things, meaning *more than, best of*.

Fuji-san yori utsukushii yama-ga arimasu-ka? Is there a mountain more beautiful than Fuji?

Nani-yori mo kenko-ga yo gozaimasu. Health is the best of all.

—**to** : used in narration, equivalent to the quotation marks in English. In Japanese, the direct narration is generally used. In both the direct and indirect narrations the sequence of tense does not exist.

Watakushi-ga yuku-to kare-wa ii-mashita. He said—"I will go".

Sometimes two or three post-positions form one post-position.

Go-ji **made ni.**—By 5 o' clock (*made* : **till** ; *ni* : **at**).

ADVERBS—FUKUSHI

The function of Adverbs is to qualify verbs, adjectives, or another adverb and modify them. Sometimes it modifies a whole sentence.

In Japanese, true adverbs are very rare. In modern Japanese, however, adverbs are formed by adding suffixes which are defined as adverbial post-positions.

Adverbs are classified as adverbs of time, place, quantity, degree, manner and method. Some words of basic adverbs are given below :

Amari	too ;	*Dake*	only ;	*Dozo*	please
Hotondo	almost ;	*Iie*	no ;	*Jissai*	really
Kanarazu	certainly ;	*Kitto*	certainly ;	*Mattaku*	quite
Sayo	yes ;	*Tada*	only ;	*Taiso*	very.

Jissai samu-gozaimasu. It is really cold.

Dozo, sore-o kudasai. Please give it to me.

The position of adverbs is usually immediately before the qualified words. Some adverbs, however, are placed at the beginning of the sentence.

Adverbs of Time

Chotto	A little while	*Mettani*	seldom
		Mo	already
Hayaku	quickly	*Nae*	still, yet
Ima	now	*Osoi*	late
Itsu	when	*Osoku*	slowly
Katsute	ever	*Sassoku*	at once
Mada	not yet	*Sudeni*	already

Sugu	soon	*Totsuzen*	suddenly
Suguni	immediately	*Toki-doki*	often
Toto	finally	*Yohodo*	a long time
Tabi-tabi	frequently	*Yukkuri*	slowly

Chotto oide kudasai. — Please come here for a minute.

Sugu o-kaeri de gozaimasu. — He will come soon.

Mada o-mie ni nari-masen. — He has not come yet.

Sassoku o-tazune shi-te mi-masho. I shall come at once.

Adverbs of Place

Achirani	there	*Shitani*	below
Dokoni	where	*Ushironi*	behind
Harukani	far away	*Uyeni*	above
Kokoni	here	*Dochira*	where
Sobani	beside	*Sokoni*	there
Sakini	before	*Tsugini*	next

Dochira ye yuki masuka ? — Where do you go ?

Anata-no sobani suwari-masu. — I sit beside you.

Adverbs of Quantity

Bakari	only	*Sukoshi*	a little
Dake	only	*Taihen*	very
Tada	only	*Takusan*	enough
Ikuraka	some	*Naka-naka*	very
Oku	much	*Oi*	many
Marude	wholly	*Taitei*	almost

Watakushi-no ie-e hito-ga oku kimashita.

Many people came to my house.

Watakushi-wa sukoshi akure-te mairi-masu.

I shall come a little later.

Adverbs of Method

Bonyari	vaguely	*Hakkari*	clearly
Kanarazu	surely	*Kesshite*	never
Kitto	certainly	*Yappari*	after all.

Bonyari sore-o mite orimashita. I was looking vacantly at the sky.

Inaka no ho ga yappari kurashi ii desu. After all it is easier to live in the country.

Kitto ukagai masu. I shall certainly call.

A large number of Adverbs are formed by change of adjective-endings, combination of words, and addition of suffixes.

(a) By changing the adjective-endings *i*, *na*, *no* into **ku**, **ni**, **ni** respectively :

Adjective		*Adverb*	
Takai	high	*Takaku*	highly
Utsukushii	beautiful	*Utsukushiku*	beautifully
Tanjun-na	simple	*Tanjun-ni*	simply

(b) By adding particles to Nouns :

Hajime-**ni**	first time	*Hijo*-**ni**	extremely
Ichido-**ni**	at a time	*Owari*-**ni**	at the end
Shinsetsu-**ni**	kindly	*Shita*-**ni**	down
Shizuka-**ni**	quietly	*Tsune*-**ni**	always

(c) By repetition of words :

Bara-bara	pattering	*Bata-bata*	noisily
Bun-bun	buzzing	*Dan-dan*	gradually
Iro-iro (ni)	various	*Nichi-nichi*	everyday
Pyu-pyu	whistling	*Soro-soro*	slowly

Use of Sayo and Iie

To the foreigners, the use of **Sayo** : *yes*, and **Iie** : *no* appears rather complicated, as the Japanese way of response by *yes* or *no* is different from others.

Sayo actually means what you say is right.

Iie means what you say or suggest is wrong.

For example : Will you go ? *Anata-wa yuki-masu-ka ?*

Yes, I will. **Sayo**, *yuki-masu.*
No, I won't. **Iie**, *yuki-masen.*

In the negative form :

Won't you go ? *Anata-wa yuki-masen-ka ?*
Yes, I will. **Iie**, *yuki-masu,*
No, I won't. **Sayo**, *yukimasen.*

When answering a negative question they often, but not always, say *yes* where we would say *no* and *no* where we would say *yes*. Supposing, you ask somebody : *Kyo yuki-masen-ka ?* Are you not going to-day ? If he does not intend to go, he will reply : *Sayo-de gozaimasu* : Yes, I am not going ; i.e. your suggestion is corret, I am not going.

Some useful Adverbs etc.

About : kurai
Above : no ue
After : no nochi ni
Again : mata
All : minna
Almost : hotondo
Also : mo, yahari
Always : itsudemo
Anyhow : tonikaku
At last : yoyaku
Because : kara
Before : saki
Below : shita
Besides : no hoka ni
Between : no aida ni
Carelessly : ukkari
Certainly : chigai nai
Chiefly : omo ni
Considerably : daibun
Continuously : zutto
Daily : mainichi
Downstairs : shita ni
Early : hayai
Especially : koto ni
Excessively : ammari
Exactly : chodo
Fortunately : saiwai ni
Generally : taigai
Gradually : dan-dan
However : keredomo
Immediately : sassoku
Indeed : tashika ni
Just : chodo
Of course : moto yori
Often : tabi-tabi
Only : tada, bakari
Perfectly : sukkari
Probably : okata
Purposely : waza to
Quietly : shizuka ni
Recently : konaida
Seldom : metta ni
Separately : wakete
Slowly : shizuka ni
Soon : jiki ni
Still : nao, mada
Suddenly : totsuzen
Therefore : desu kara
Unfortunately : ai-niku
Usually : atarimae
Very : taihen
Whenever : tabi ni
While : shibaraku
Why : naze

Exercise No. 6

1. Translate into Japanese :

I am an Indian. My name is Rabi Gupta. I have come to Japan for business. I deal in piecegoods. I want to buy a large quantity. What is your offer for this quality ? The price is too high. Can't you make it cheaper ? If so, I can give you an order for one hundred cases. The market is down. There are many sellers. Is there any chance of market going up ? When can you ship the goods. The price must be C. I. F. Calcutta. Other firms are quoting lower prices. Sorry, I cannot give you the order. It is impossible to sell at that price. May I show you my samples ? Yes, I want some samples. Show me several patterns. Goods must be according to pattern. The goods are inferior to samples. We will consider the matter after receiving the samples. We cannot buy at that price. What is your bottom price ? The goods must be carefully packed. Please ship the goods at once.

2. Translate into English :

(a) Nimotsu wo ureba son wo shi-yashinai ka to omo-imasu. Chumon sureba itsu goro shina-mono wo watashimasu ka ? Chumon suru koto ga dekinai. Nimotsu wo fune ni tsumi-deshita ka ? Doka kono mono wo minna yoku kiwo-tsukete ni-zukuri shite o-kure. Kono ko-gitte wa kanjo zumi ni watasu.

(b) Akisudorobo-ga ura no mado kara shinobikon-de, okuzashiki no hikidashi ni at-ta tokei ya pin ya kubi-kazari nado wo sarat-te, omote ni tobidashi-ta tokoro wo soko-ra wo mimawashi-nagara nosori nosori arui-te i-ta junsa ni tsukamae-raro-mashita.

(c) Watakushi-wa Ichida san no uchie mairimashita. Genkan de, 'Gomen kudasai,' to ii-mashita. Ichida san wa sore wo kiite sugu ni genkan-e dete kimashita. Soshite, genkan no shoji wo ake-mashita. Ichida san wa, "yoku irasshaimashita, dozo oagari kudasai" to ii-mashita. Soshite watakushi wo zashiki-e to shimashita.

SECTION 7

CONJUNCTIONS—SETSUZOKUSHI.

Conjunctions are used for connecting words or parts of a sentence. As a rule, they connect words, phrases or clauses. Various kinds of conjunctions are used on different occasions.

1. Connecting words with the particle **To**

(a) **To** meaning *and* :

San-to-go : three and five ; *Me-to-mimi* : eyes and ears. *Te-to-ashi* : hand and foot ; *Ie-to-mon* : house and gate.

(b) **To** meaning *with* :

Watakushi-wa ani-to yuki-mashita.

I went with my elder brother.

(c) **To** in the sense of *that* :

Kare-wa Nihon-ni yuku-to ii-mashita.

He said that he would go to Japan.

Here *to* has the force of *that*. In English 'that' is sometimes omitted, but in Japanese—*to* is never omitted.

2. Conjunctions simply adding two or more phrases to a previous statement.

Katsu	also	*Oyobi*	as well as
Sorekara	and then	*Soreni*	moreover
Mata	and	*Nao*	and
Soshite	afterwords	*Sonoue*	besides

Ame-ga furi-masu, soreni kaze-mo arimasu.
It is raining, moreover the wind is blowing.

Koré-wa hon-o yomi, soshite yoku kangae-masu.
He reads books, and then meditates on them.

3. Conjunction to connect indefinite alternatives :

Aruiwa	or	*Soretomo*	or
Hata	or	*Moshikuwa*	otherwise

Kare aruiwa watakushi-ga yukimasho.
He or I shall go.

Anata-ga oide kudasai-masu ka, soretomo watakushi-ga ukagai-masho-ka ? Will you come to see me, or shall I call on you ?

4. Conjunctions stating an inference or deduction.

Kara	as, because	*Shita-gatte*	consequently
Sokode	there-upon	*Sorede*	therefore
Soredesukara	therefore	*Sorenara*	if so
Soshitara	and then	*Sosureba*	in that case
Tame	because	*Tokerodo*	even if

Atsui kara watakushi-wa yuki-masen.
I will not go, because it is hot.

Anata-mo irrasai-masu ka ? sorenara watakushi-mo otomo shi-masho. Are you going ? If so, I will go with you.

Sometimes ***sore*** or ***so*** at the beginning of the words are ommitted, and the abbreviated forms become :

Soredewa	**dewa**	*Soredesukara*	**desukara**
Soredakara	**dakara**	*Sosuruto*	**suruto**
Sosureba	**sureba.**		

5. Conjunctions used to join together two or more sentences of contrary meaning :

Keredomo	but	*Mottomo*	but if
Sodesuga	however	*Sodaga*	however
Sodesukeredemo	but	*Sodesunoni*	still
Sodakeredemo	on the other hand	*Shikashi*	but
Tokoraga	on the other hand	*Soredemo*	and ye

These words are often abbreviated as : **keredemo, demo, desuga, daga, desunoni, desukeredomo,** etc. *Desuga, daga* and *tokoraga* are further abbreviated into **ga.**

Kaze-wa samui **ga** *tenki-wa yo gozaimasu.*
The wind is cold, but the weather is fine.
O-tazune itashi-mashita, **keredemo** *orusu deshita.*
I called on you, but you were out.

INTERJECTIONS—KANSHI

Interjections are sounds expressing emotions, surprise or ejaculations. They are generally used at the beginning of the sentence :

A ! Oh yes ! *A ! Wakari-mashita.*
Oh yes, I understand.

A (tsu) ! Oh dear ! *A (tsu) ! wasure mashita.*
Oh dear ! I forgot.

Aa ! Ah ! *Aa ! mo kaera-re-mashita ka ?*
Ah ! has he gone already ?

Ara ! Oh ! *Ara ! honto-ni kirei desu ne !*
Oh ! really beautiful.

Are ! Indeed ! *Are ! so desu-ka ?*
Indeed ! is it true ?

Ano ne ! I say ! *Ano ne ! nan-ji desu ka ?*
I say, what's the time ?

Ee ! Yes ! *Ee ! sorya kyonen no koto desu.*
Yes, that was last year, I think.

E (tsu) ! What ! *E (tsu) ! junsa no kenka desut-te ?*
What ! Policemen quarreling ?

Haha ! Ah, indeed ! *Haha ! naruhodo so de gozaimasu !*
Ah indeed, it is true !

Hai ! Yes ! *Hai ! O hairi nasai !* Yes, come in !

He ! My goodness ! *He ! O yoshi nasai !*
My goodness, don't do that !

Ho ! Hurrah ! *Ho ! mezurashii mono ne !*
What a new thing !

Hora ! Look ! *Hora* ! *mo hitotsu* !
Look ! here is another.

Hya ! Help ! *Hya* ! *tora ga deta* !
Help ! there is a tiger !

Kora ! Well ! *Kora* ! *nani-wo shit-te iru.*
Well ! what are you doing ?

Ma ! Dear me ! *Ma* ! *utsukushii hana desu ne* !
Dear me ! what a beautiful flower.

Moshi-moshi ! Hallo !

Nani ! Never mind ! *Nani* ! *shite mimasho.*
Never mind ! I will try it.

O ! (অ !) Oh ! *O* ! *soso* ! Oh yes ! *O, so* ! that's so.

Oi ! Come ! Hallo ! *Oi* ! *kuruma-ya* !
Come, Rickshaman !

Oya ! (বাঃ) Oh ! *Oya* ! *yoku irasshai-mashita ne.*
Oh, I am glad, you have come.

Oya-oya ! (বাঃ ! বাঃ !) Oh dear ! *Oyaoya* ! *machigat-te shimat-ta wa.* Dear me, I have done wrong.

Oya ma ! For goodness ! *Oya ma* ! *sore wa igai desu ne.* For goodness ! I did not expect that.

Sa ! Well ! Come ! *Sa* ! *mairi-masho.* Come ! let us go.

Interjections sometimes come at the end of the sentence. They are : **yo, wa, ze, sa, kai** and **ne**. The word **ne** is frequently used in Japanese in either affirmative or negative sense :

Jodisha ga mo kuru ze. The car is coming soon.
Nani wasure-te wa i-nai sa. Well, I have not forgotten it.
Yoroshii desu ne ! It is all right !

SUFFIXES & PREFIXES

There are some words which are added to other words, either at the begining or at the end, for the sake of politeness or emphasis. Those following the words are called Suffixes, and those preceding the words are Prefixes.

Suffixes

They are attached to the end of other words to modify their meaning. Some of the common suffixes are given below :

Sama, San : to show respect to persons.

Dama-sama	master
Oku-sama	mistress
Mina-sama	ladies and gentlemen
Nishimura-san	Mr. Nishimura

Kun to show respect ; used only by men in a familiar sense.

Hirono-kun	Dear Mr. Hirono
Kurose-kun	Dear Mr. Kurose.

Kata, gata, domo, tachi, ra signify persons in a plural sense.

Anata-gata	You (respectful plural).
Omae-tachi	You (to inferiors).
Kimi-ra	You (used by men in a very familiar way).
Sensei-gata	Teachers.
Kozo-domo	Apprentices.
Kodomo-ra	Children.

Sa, mi : indicate condition, degree or abstract quality ; added to adjectives, form abstract nouns :

Fuka-sa depth *Hiro-sa* width
Naga-sa length *Omo-mi* heaviness
Kurushi-mi pain *Tonoshi-mi* enjoyment

Ka : means interrogation or doubt.

Arimasu ka ? Is there ?
Dekimasu ka ? Is it possible ?

Ke : indicates condition.

Samu-ke chilly *Nemu-ke* steepness

Koto : used for abstract nouns.

Mono : used for concrete nouns.

Na : added to nouns to form adjectives (See Adj.)

Ni : added to nouns to form adverbs (See Adv.)

Rashii : means *appear to be.*

Kodomo rashii Childish.
Kunugi-san-rashii It appears, Mr. Kunugi.

Ya : occupation, shop.

Hon-ya book-seller. *Hana-ya* florist.

Prefixes

There are two kinds of prefixes ; the first kind adds little to the meaning, but adds emphasis and gives clarity, while the second kind adds some meaning to the word to which it is prefixed.

(a) The first kind of prefixes are :

Hiki, oshi, sashi, tori, tochi, uchi.

Sashi-tsukae-masu. I have an engagement.

Chotto o-tachi-yori kudasai. Please call in for a moment.

(b) The following are examples of common second kind of prefixes.

O : Polite and differential prefix, sometimes means big, great.

O-hanashi a speach, story.

O-mezurashii a gift, useful thing.

O-hayo gozaimasu good morning.

Omi : Same as **O**. *Omi-ashi* : foot.

Go : Same as **O**. *Go-ran kudasai* : please look.

Go-kuro-sama deshita. Thanks for your trouble.

Kara : means empty or without substance.

Kara-umu. A horse without rider.

Ki : means without artificiality.

Ki-gusuriya. Pure drug store.

Ko : means small, a little. *Ko-tori* small bird.

Fu, bu : means negation. *Fu-shinsetsu-na* : unkind.

Bu-kakko : unfit.

Ma : means bareness or nakedness.

Ma-gokoro : open heart.

Mai : means each, every.

Mai-asa : every month. *Mai-do* : each time.

Mai-ban : every evening. *Mai-yoru* : every night.

Maru : means perfect, cmplete.

Maru-moke. Complete profit.

Me : indicates female. *Me-ushi* : cow.
Mu : means 'without'.
Mu-shiken kentai. Official approval without examination.
Hatsu : means the first.
Hatsu-mono. The first thing.
Nama : means incomplete, imperfect.
Nama-monoshiri. An ill-informed man.
Sora : means false.
Sora-goto : lies. *Sora-ne* : pretended sleep.
Su : means 'without'. *Su-gao* : unpainted face.

Exercise No. 7

(a) Translate into English.

Pen to penshiru-o motte kite kudasai. Watakushi-wa ani-to yukimashita. Sono tokoro-e yuku to kiken desu. Kore ni miseru to yorokobu desho. Kore-wa utai-nagora watakushi no oru tokoro-e kimashita. Anata ga oide kudasai-masuka, soretomo watakushi ga ukagai-masho ka ? Bombay matawa Karachi-e o-negai shite okimashita. Mo osoku narimashita, soredewa o-itoma itashi-masho. O-hanashi no koto wa yoku wakarimashita ; sodesuga, jikko wa nakanaka muzukashii desho. Tokoroga isogashii mon desukara sukkari wasure-te imashita. Sayo de gozaimasu ka ? Suruto myonichi wa o-sashi-tsukae de gozaimasu ne. Sensei ga o-mie ni nori-mashita ; sokode o-hanashi wo negaimashita.

(b) Translate into Japanese.

He said, he would go to Tokyo. He reads many books, but does not think over them. I went to Delhi and then to Simla. It has been cold, therefore many people have taken colds. I shall give more details when I call upon you. I shall speak to him.

SECTION 8

HONOROFICS—KEIGO

Honorofics are in constant use in Japanese. They are used to make the expression polite. They are of two kinds : those used for the first person as words of humility (*kensho*), and those used for the second and third persons as words of respect (*keisho*).

The honorofic particles are **o** and **go** ; they are very frequently placed before nouns and sometimes before adjectives. It has become the custom to use always an honorofic prefix before certain words : *o-mizu* : water ; *o-cha* : tea ; *o-yuki* : go. In these cases the honorofic means nothing. In some cases, however, the honorofic has become incorporated in the word and has entirely lost its identity.

Onaka : abdomen (honourable inside) ; *ohayo* : good morning. Honorofic **o** is prefixed to the numericals as well :

O-futari-sama	two persons.
O-san-nin-san	three persons.

Honorofics are also used with verbs to distinguish *my act*, which is ordinary, from *your act*, which is respectable. There are some polite forms of verbs, and some special verbs which are to be used when speaking to a superior, irrespective of the person who performs the action of the verb.

Commonly, **masu** is added to the verb when speaking to anybody whom we respect. For example:

Aruku. Walk: when speaking to an inferior person or to a chum.

Aruki-masu. Walk: when speaking to one whom we should respect.

Similarly:

Nasaru	do:	*Nasai-masu*
Os-sharu	say:	*Osshai-masu*
Iras-sharu	be, come:	*Irasshai-masu*
Kudasaru	give:	*Kudasai-masu*
Gozaru	be:	*Gozaimasu.*

Likewise, *desu*, *deshita* and *desho* are more polite than *da*, *datta* and *daro*.

There is the honorific word: *gozaru* (be). By frequently replacing the verb *aru* by *gozaru* we can make our conversation more remarkably polite.

There are some special verbs to indicate politeness.

1. The words of humility (*kensho*) used for the first person:

Agaru	visit.	*Negau*	ask.
Ageru	give.	*Sashiageru*	give.
Itadaku	eat, receive.	*Taberu*	eat.
Itasu	do.	*Tsukamatsuru*	do.
Kashikomaru	understand	*Ukagau*	ask, visit.
Mosu	say.	*Uketamawaru*	hear.
Mairu	go, come.	*Zonzuru*	know.

2. The words of respect (*keisho*) used for the second and third persons:

Agaru	eat, drink.	*Meshi-agaru*	eat, drink.
Asobasu	do.	*Mesu*	wear, ride.
Irassharu	be, go, come.	*Mieru*	come.
Kudasaru	give.	*Nasaru*	do.

One must be very careful not to mix up both polite and impolite expressions in one sentence. It will be wrong to say—

Gohon wo kashite o-kure, Lend me your book, because *gohon* is polite, but *kashite o-kure* is not polite.

There are also Honorofic Auxiliary Verbs. They are used to (a) express respect to the person addressed, (b) to depreciate himself, and (c) to express politely.

(a) Respect is expressed for near friends etc. by **re, rare,** and **sase-rare** and for persons of higher social position or rank by **nasaru, kudasaru** and **asobasu.**

Tegami wo o-kaki-nasaru. He kindly writes a letter.

(b) **Itasu, mosu, moshiageru** and **tsukamatsuru** are used in depreciating the first person.

Go-shokai-moshi-masu. I shall introduce you.

(c) For the polite expression of any action, **masu** is very commonly used. The use of **masu** is, indeed, very general. It is never omitted from the final verb.

Kodomo-ga ki-masu.	A child is coming.
Sayo de gozai-masu.	Yes, I understand.
Asobasa-re-masu.	He will do it.
Kudasa-re-masu.	He will give it to me.
Irasshai-masu.	He will come.
Itashi-masu.	I shall do it.
Moshi-masu.	I shall say it.

HOMONYMS

In Japanese, homonyms are extremely numerous. Some words of one or two syllables have as many as ten or more meanings. A few examples are :

Asa	morning	*Asa*	hemp
Atsui	thick	*Atsui*	hot
Fuku	double	*Fuku*	clothes
Hana	a nose	*Hana*	a flower
Hashi	an end	*Hashi*	a bridge
Sumi	charcoal	*Sumi*	ink
Kata	shoulder	*Kata*	a type
Ha-o	a leaf	*Ha-o*	a tooth
Hi	a day	*Hi*	fare
Ki	a tree	*Ki*	yellow colour
Kagaku	science	*Kagaku*	chemistry

The following is the list of some common verbs that are pronounced alike, or nearly alike, but are homonymous :

Ite	to be	*Itte*	to go, say, need
Iru	to be	*Iru*	to need
Kaeru	to come back	*Kaeru*	to change
Oru	to be	*Oru*	to break
Kiru	to cut	*Kiru*	to put on
Suru	to do	*Suru*	to shave
Toru	to take	*Toru*	to pass
Imasu	to be	*Imasu*	to say
Shite	to do	*Shitte*	to know
Kiite	to hear	*Kite*	to come

JAPANESE LITERATURE

Prose

Ancient Japanese literature we have very poor idea of. Modern Japanese literature can safely be said to have been born of Western literature, which was and still is very actively and comprehensively pursued. The writers look to the Western literature for inspiration. The literary world in Japan presents a dramatic struggle for supremacy between two movements—old and new, conservative and radical.

Poetry

The Japanese poetry has a charm of its own and is remarkable for its brevity. They would appear like a piece isolated, swift and discontinuous, but it is the ideas of readers that make them complete and whole.

Yama-sakura
Neyaranu iye-no
Akashi kana !

The first line has five syllables, the second has seven and the third five, altogether 17 syllables.

Yama : mountain, *sakura* : cherry blossoms, *neyaranu* : still sitting, *iye-no* : of a cottage, *akashi* : the lights, *kana* : splendid !

These lines may inspire in the Japanese minds the following thought :

The mountain cherry-blossoms are in bloom ; may be, they do not like to turn in earlier. They are still sitting, as if enjoying the mellowy air of the spring. We see the lights twinkling far up in a cottage on the hill-side. Splendid !

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Money

10 *rin*=one *sen*. 100 *sen*=one *yen*.

Weight

10 *rin*	= 1 *fun*	=5.8 grs. (troy)		
10 *fun*	= 1 *momme*	=58 grs. (troy)	=3.75 gram.	
100 *momme*	= 1 *hyaku-me*	=$\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. (av.) about.		
160 ,,	= 1 *kin*	=$1\frac{1}{3}$ lbs. (av.)	=600 gram.	
1000 ,,	= 1 *kamme*	=8.28 lbs.	=3.75 kilogr.	
100 *kin*	= ...	=$133\frac{1}{3}$ lbs.	=1 picul.	

1 lb. = 121 *momme*

1 ton = 271 *kamme*

1 kilogr. = 267 *momme*

Capacity

10 *sai*	= 1 *shaku*	=$\frac{1}{31}$ pint	
10 *shaku*	= 1 *go*	=0.318 pints	=0.18 litre
10 *go*	= 1 *sho*	=3.18 pints	=1.8 litre
10 *sho*	= 1 *to*	=3.97 gallons	=18 litre
10 *to*	= 1 *koku*	=4.96 bushels	=180 litre

1 pint = 3.15 *go*

1 litre = 5.54 *go*

Measure

(a) Linear measure.

10 *rin*	= 1 *bu*	=0.1193	inch ($\frac{1}{8}$ in.)		
10 *bu*	= 1 *sun*	=1.193	,,	=0.03	metre
10 *sun*	= 1 *shaku*	=11.93	,,	=0.303	,,
6 *shaku*	= 1 *ken*	=5.97	feet	=1.818	,,
10 *shaku*	= 1 *jo*	=119.3	inch	=3.03	,,
60 *ken*	= 1 *cho*	=119.30	yds.	=190	,,
36 *cho*	= 1 *ri*	=2.44	miles	=3927	,,

1 inch = 0.84 *sun*. 1 foot = 1.006 *shaku*

1 mile = 14.8 *cho*. 1 metre = 3·3 *shaku*

1 kilometre = 9·2 *cho*

For nautical measurements, the *kai-ri*, which equals European geographical mile, is now in use.

(b) Square measure.

1 *tsubo*=36 sq. ft. (about)=3.95 sq. Inch=3.30 sq. metre

30 ,,	= 1 *se*	=118.6 sq. yds.	
10 *se*	= 1 *tan*	=1186 ,, ,,	=over $\frac{1}{4}$ acre
10 *tan*	= 1 *cho*	=2.45 acres.	

1 sq. yd.= 0.253 *tsubo*. 1 acre =1224 *tsubo*.

1 sq. metre = 0.303 *tsubo*

(c) Cloth measure.

10 *bu*	= 1 *sun*	= 1.5 inch	= 0.038	metre
10 *sun*	= 1 *shaku*	= 14.9 ,,	= 0.379	,,
10 *shaku*	= 1 *jo*	= 12.4 ft.	= 3.79	,,

1 ft. = 0.8 *shaku*. 1 metre= 2.64 *shaku*.

The *shaku* of Linear measure is called *kane-jaku*, and that of Cloth measure is called—*kujira-jaku*. The latter is $\frac{1}{4}$ longer than the former.

1 *kane-jaku* = 0.8 *kujira-jaku*
1·25 *kane-jaku* = 1 *kujira-jaku*

USEFUL PHRASES

The phrases given below only approximate to a great extent the English equivalents, and are not in all cases literal translations. Remarks on the weather and health are frequently equivalent to greeting.

Greetings

Congratulations !	O medeto gozaimasu !
Good morning !	O-hayo gozaimasu !
Good day !	Konnichi wa !
Good evening !	Komban wa !
Good night !	O yasumi nasai !
Good bye !	Sayonara !
Hope to see you again !	Mata o me ni kakarimasho.
How do you do ?	Ikaga desu ka ?
I am very well, thanks !	Arigato, jobu desu !
I congratulate you	O medeto zonjimasu.
I wish you a happy New Year !	Shinnen o medeto gozaimasu.
I wish you good luck !	Go kigen yo !
Welcome !	Irasshaimase !
Fine day !	Tenki no henka !
How cold it is !	Samui de wa arimasu !
How hot it is !	Atsui de wa arimasu !
What a fine day !	O tenki ii desu ne !
What a nasty day !	Iya na o tenki desu ne !
What sort of weather !	O tenki wa do desu ka ?

Polite Expressions

Excuse me.	Gomen nasai.
Excuse me for having troubled you.	Go mendo kakete sumi-masen deshita.
Excuse me for having kept you waiting.	O machido sama.
Excuse me for being late.	Osoku narimashita.
Excuse me for going first.	O saki-e gomen kudasai.
I beg your pardon.	Gomen kudasai.
I beg to be excused.	Yurushite itadakitai.
I have troubled you.	O-jama itashi-mashita.
I am sorry to trouble you.	Go mendo kakete makoto ni sumimasen.
Indeed ! (Is that so !)	So desu ka !
If you please. (Please)	Dozo.
I am going.	It-te mairimasu.
I must take leave now.	O-itoma itashi-mashita.
It does not matter.	Chitto mo kamai-nasen.
Just as you please.	Go katte shidai desu.
Needn't mention.	Do itashi-mashita.
No, thanks (refusing).	Takusan ; Itada kimasen.
Oh ! it is nothing !	Anna mono ; anna koto.
Oh ! do not mention.	O somatsu sama.
Please come in.	Dozo, o-hairi kudasai.
Please take a seat.	Dozo, o-kake kudasai. (European style). Dozo, o-shiki kudasai. (Jap. style).
Please help yourself.	Go jiyu ni ; O-agari nasai.

Please go first.	Dozo o-saki-e.
Please do not hurry.	Go yukkuri.
Pray, be at your ease.	O-raku ni.
May I offer you some?	Nani wo agemasho ka ?
Thank you !	Arigato gazaimasu.
Thank you very much.	Domo arigato.
Thank you (to inferiors).	Go-kuro sama.
Thanks for kindness.	Go shinsetsu ni arigato.
Thanks for assistance.	O sewa sama.
Thanks ! (after meal).	Go-chiso sama.
Thank you ! (accepting)	Itada-kimasu.
You are quite right.	Go mottomo de gozaimasu.
Please do not stand upon ceremony.	Dozo, go enryo naku.

General Phrases

Address	Tokoro ; taku.
Address of a letter.	Ate-na.
Do you know his address ?	Banchi wo go zonji desu ka ?
What is your address ?	O taku-wa doko desu ka ?
Please give me your address.	O tokoro-gaki wo kudasai (written).
Give me his address.	Anohito-no tokoro-gaki wo kudasai.
This is my address.	Jusho-wa koko desu.
My address is......	Tokoro wa......desu.

Be	Iru ; oru ; aru ; desu.
How are you ?	Ikaga desu ka ?
I am ill.	Byoki desu.
I am cold.	Watakushi-wa samui.
To be in.	Uchi-ni oru.
To be out.	Rusu de aru.
I shall not be here to-morrow.	Myonichi wa koko ni orimasen.
Let it be.	Sutete oke.
It is not there.	Soko ni arimasen.
If that be so.	So naraba.
It is all right, isn't it ?	Kore de ikemasen ka ?
Be that as it may.	Sore-wa so to.

Come	Kuru, mairu. (*polite*)
Please come on.	O-ide nasai. Irasshai.
Please come as quickly as possible.	Dekiru dake hayaku o-ide nasai.
Please come again.	Sugu o-kaeri nasai.
Please come back soon.	Mata o-hayaku o-kaeri nasai-masu.
Will you come ?	O-ide nasai masuka ?
Come with me.	Issho ni o-ide nasai.
Come here.	Kochira-e irassai.
Come in.	O hairi-nasai.
To come down.	Ori-ru ; (price) makeru.
Has he come ?	Anohito-wa kimashita ka?
Has anything come for me ?	Nani wa watakushi ni kimashita ka ?
I come from India.	Indo kara kimashita.
I cannot come.	Mairaremasenu.

Correspondence.	**Shokan**
Letter.	Tegami
Letter paper.	Tegami no kami.
Registered letter.	Kaki-tome no tegami.
To register a letter.	Kaki-tome ni suru.
Please post this letter.	Kono tegami wo dashite o-kure.
Please post this letter for me.	Kono tegami wo dashite kudasaimasen ka ?
Are there any letters for me ?	Tegami ga kite imasu ka ?
No, none have come.	He ! mairimasen.
I have received a letter.	Tegami ga kimashita.
I have not received a letter.	Hitotsu mo tegami ga ko-nai.
How much is the postage on this letter ?	Kono tegami wa ikura de ikimasu ka ?
This letter is to be registered.	Kono tegami wo kaki-tome ni slite o-kure.
What is the postage to register this letter ?	Kono tegami wo kaki-tome ni shitai ga ikura desu ka ?
I want to send a M/O.	Kawase wo furi-dashitai.
I want 10 sen stamps.	Jis-sen no kitte wo kudasai.
I want five ten-sen stamps.	Jis-sen no kitte wo go-mai kudasai.
Please forward my letters to this address.	Dozo, watakushi-no tegami wo kono tokoro gaki-e mawashite kudasai.
Reply.	Henji, hento.
To reply.	Henji-suru.

Do	Suru
A cheap one will do.	Yasui no de ii.
Do as you please.	Go katte ni nasai.
Do as you think best.	Anata no ii to omou tori ni o shi-nasai.
Don't do that.	O yoshi nasai.
How do you do it ?	Do suru no desu ka ?
I cannot do it.	Dekimasen.
I have nothing to do now	Ima hima da.
I shall do my best.	Dekiru dake hone otte shimasho.
I think, that will do.	Sore de ii desu.
I will do it.	Shimasho.
I won't do it.	Shimasen.
It is difficult to do.	Muzukashii ne desu.
It is well done !	Umai, Yoku dekimashita.
May I do it now ?	Mo shite mo yo gozaimasu ka ?
Please do, I beg.	Doko-e negai moshi-masu.
That will do at present.	Ima wa sore de ii.
That will do.	Mo ii ; mo takusan.
That won't do.	Sore wa ikemasen.
There are many things to be done.	Suru koto ga takusan arimasu.
What am I to do ?	Nani wo shimasho.
What are you doing ?	Nani wo nasai-masu ka ?
What can I do for you ?	Nani ka go yo ga arimasu ka ?

Who has done this?	Dare ga kore wo shimashita ka?
Will you do this for me?	Dozo, kare wo shite kudasai.

English — Igirisu

English (adj.)	Igirisu no.
English (language)	Ei-go.
Do you speak English?	Ei-go ga dekimasuka?
Is there anybody here who speaks English?	Koko ni Ei-go no dekiru hito ga imasu ka?

Expense — Kakari

Petty expenses	Zappi
Travelling expenses	Ryohi
Entertainment expenses	Kosaihi
Useless expenses	Muda zukai
Expensive	Takai
Expensive but worth the money.	O kane no kakatta.
At your expense.	Anata no kane de.
The expense is too much for me.	Amari o kane ga kakarimasu.
I do not mind the expense.	Kakari wa kamaimasen.
What are the expenses?	Ikura desu ka?

Give — Ageru, Kudasaru

I give it to you.	Anata ni agemashita.
Who gave it to you?	Dare ni moratta no desu ka?

To whom you gave it ?	Dare ni agemashita ka ?
What did you give ?	Nani wo agemashita ka ?
I cannot give any more.	Mo yarimasen.
Give back.	Kaesu.
Please give back to me.	Dozo, kaeshite kudasai.
To give notice.	Mae ni shi-raseru.

Go — Yuku, Iku, Mairu

Let us go.	Yukimasho ; ikimasho.
I shall go now.	Ikimasho.
Can you go ?	Ikaremasho ka ?
I think, I shall go.	Iko to omoimasu.
I think, I must go.	O itoma moshimasho.
I shall go in a few days.	Ni san-nichi no uchini ikimasu.
I must go now.	Ikanaku te wa narimasenu.
Where are you going from here ?	Koko kara dochira-e o-ide ni narimasu ka ?
Where are you going ?	Doko-e ikimasu ka ?
I want to go to Tokyo.	Tokyo ni ikitai.
I want to go to W. C.	Benjo wa doko desu ka ?
Is the train gone ?	Kisha wa demashita ka ?
How goes the time ?	Nanji desu ka ?
Go and see.	Itte mite kite o kure.
Let us go and see.	Mi ni ikimasho.
I am going for a walk.	Sampo ni iku no desu.
He has gone out.	Dekake-mashita.
I want to go to-morrow.	Ashita iku tsumori da.

Go in peace !	O shizuka ni irasshaimase !
I was just going out.	Chodo deru tokoro deshita.
Excuse my going.	O saki.
I will go with you.	Issho ni ikimasho.

Have	**Aru, Gozaru** (*polite*)
Have (to possess)	Motte iru.
Have you ever been in Japan ?	Anata wa Nihon ni itta koto ga arimasu ka ?
Have you done it ?	Shite shimai mashita ka ?
What has he got there ?	Nani wo motte iru no desho ?
Have some tea.	O cha wo o-agari nasai.
Will you have some tea ?	O cha wa ikaga desu ka ?
What have I to pay ?	Ikura desu ka ?
I shall have (take) it.	Kore ni shimasho.
Let me have it at 5 yen.	Go yen ni o-shi nasai.
It is not to be had here.	Koko ni wa nai no desu.
Where are flowers to be had ?	Hana wa doko de utte-imasu ka ?
How long have you been living in Japan ?	Nihon-ni itsu kara sunde imasu ka ?
Have I not often told you so ?	Iku-do mo so itta ja nai ka ?
You will have to change at Nara.	Nara de nori-kaeru no desu !

Health	Kanko, Yojo
Cough	Seki
Dentist	Ha-isha
Diarrhœa	Kudashi
Doctor	Isha
Doctor's fee	Yakurei
Fever	Netsu
Hospital	Byoin
Medicine	Kushuri
Prescription	Shoho-gaki
Your health ! (when drinking)	Go kenko wo shiku shimasu.
How do you do ?	Ikaga desu ka ?
I am very well, thanks !	Arigato, jobu desu.
I am not very well.	Amari jobu de arimasen.
Are you a bit better ?	Sukoshi ii desu ka ?
I am a bit better to-day.	Kyo wa sukoshi ii desu.
Much better to-day.	Kyo-wa taihen ii desu.
Is everything all right with you ?	O kawari wa arimasen ka ?
How is your father ?	O to-san wa ikaga desu ka ?
How is everybody at home ?	Mina-san wa ikaga desu ka ?
You don't look well.	Kao-iro ga o warui yo desu.
It is only a slight indisposition.	Chotto shita byoki desu.
I feel ill.	Kagen ga waru gozaimasu.

Take care of your health.	O daiji ni nasai.
I have cought cold.	Kaze wa hikimashita.
I have a headache.	Atama ga itai.
I have a pain here.	Koko ga itamimasu.

Hotel	**Hoteru** (*European style*)
Japanese inn	Yado-ya
Any vacant room ?	Heya ga aite imasu ka ?
I prefer the first floor.	Hikai noho ga ii.
The ground floor	Shita
I would like a room looking on the street.	Omote no ho no heya ga ii.
The room is too small.	Koko wa amari-semai.
Have you a larger room ?	Motto okii heya ga gazaimasu ka ?
I want a larger one.	Okii no ga hoshii.
This room will do.	Koko de ii.
I will take this one.	Kore wa karimaso.
What is the charge per day ?	Ichi-nichi ikura desu ka ?
How long you intend to stay ?	Iku-nichi gurai o tomari ni narimasu ka ?
I will stay a few days.	Ryo-san-nichi tomaru.
Give me the key.	Heya no kazi wo okure.
I am thinking to leave to-morrow.	Myonichi shuttatsu shimasho.
Call me early in the morning.	Asa hayaku o-koshite moraitai.
Let this linen go to the laundry.	Kono mono wo sentaku-ya ye dashite moraitai.

Where is the W. C. ?	Benjo wa dochira desu ?
Where is the lavatory (for wash) ?	Kesho-beya wa doko desu ka ?
Please show me way.	Annai shite okure.
Please bring me some hot water.	O-yu wo motte kite okure.
Please bring me some cold water.	O-mizu wo motte kite okure.
Bathroom	Furoba, yudono
To prepare hot bath	uro-wa tateru
To prepare cold bath	izu ni hairu
I want a worm bath	u ni hairitai
Is the bath ready ?	uro-wa wakamashita ka ?
Let me have the bill.	Doko, kanjo-wo shite kudasai.
I say ! (call attention).	Moshi-moshi ; ano-ne !
Say it in English.	Ei-ga de itte kudasai.
I will speak to him.	Danji te mimaso:
I want breakfast to-morrow at 7 a.m.	Myo asa shichiji ni shokuji ga shitai.
What do you want sir ?	O atsuraye wa nani de gozaimasu ?

How — Ikaga

How are you ?	Ikaga desu ka ?
How do you do ?	Do desu ka ?
How do you do it ?	Do suru no desu ka ?
How do you like it ?	Do desu ka ?

How is business ?	Shobai no keiki wa do desu ka ?
How beautiful !	Nante kirei desho !
How is my wife ?	Kanai-wa ikaga desu ka ?
How is his wife ?	Ano hito no o-kami san wa ikaga desu ka ?
How is your wife ?	Oku-san-wa ikaga desu ka ?
How far off ?	Dono-gurai hanarete ?
How long ? (till when)	Itsu made ?
How much (money) ?	Ikura desu ka ?
How many (things) ?	Iku ; nan ?
How often ?	Iku-tabi ? Nan-do ?
How is that ?	Do shite desho ?
How much (quantity) ?	Doro-gurai desu ka ?
How long you intend to stay here ?	Itsu made irassharu o tsumori desu ka ?
How long have you been in Japan !	Itsu kara Nippon ni irasshaimasu ka !
How far is it from here to Kobe ?	Kobe made dono-gurai arimasu ka ?
How can I get there ?	Soko-e wa do shite iku no desu ka ?
How far it is from here ?	Koko kara dono-gurai hanarete imasu ka ?
How much to take me to Kobe ?	Kobe made dono-gurai de noseru ka ?
How much do you charge per day ?	Ichi-nichi no tomari-ryo wa ikura ?
How old are you ?	O toshi wa ikutsu desu ?

Inquiries	Ukagau Koto
Better inquire.	Kiite miru ga ii.
I will inquire for me.	Kiite mimasho.
Please inquire for me.	Kiite mite kudasai.
I will inquire for you.	Kiite agemasho.
He inquired for you.	Ano hito wa anata no koto wo kiite imashita.
Does Mr. Saito live here?	Saito San wa kochira desu ka?
Do you know his address?	Banchi wo go zonji desu ka?
Isn't it finished yet?	Made de kite imasen ka?
Is it convenient to day!	Konnichi tsugo wa yaroshiu gozaimasu ka!
Can you direct me to his house?	Anohito no uchi wo ashiete kudasaimasen ka?
Can I see Mr. Saito?	Saito San ni o me ni kokarito gozaimasu?
On making inquiries	Kiite mita tokoro ga...

Introduction	Shokai
Letter of introduction	Shokai-jo
Kindly give me a letter of introduction to Mr......	Osore-irimasu ga....San ye go tensho wo kudasaimasen ka?
Here is the letter of introduction.	Kore-wa tensho de gozaimasu.
Here is my card.	Korewa watakushi no meishi de gozaimasu.

I will call again.	Mata agarimasho.
May I introduce you to Mr.....	...San ni go shokai shimasho ka ?
Please introduce me to that gentleman.	Ano kata ni shokai shite kudasai.
This is Mr. Gupta and this is Mr. Ueda.	Kono kata wa Gupta San, kono kata wa Ueda San.
Pleased to make your acquaintance.	Hajime-mashite o me ni kakari-masu.

Japan — **Nippon, Nihon**

How long have you been in Japan ?	Nihon ni dono gurai imasu ka ?
Japanese (person)	Nippon-jin ; Nihon no hito.
Japanese (language)	Nihon-go
Japanese (adj.)	Nippon no
I cannot speak Japanese.	Nihon-go ga dekimasen.
I speak Japanese a little.	Nihon-go ga sukoshi dekimasu.

Know — **Wakaru ; shiru ; zonjiru.**

I know	Wakatte imasu
I don't know	Shirimasen
I don't know about it.	Watashi wa sonna koto wo shira-nai.
I don't know how to do it.	Sono shi-yo wa shiri-masen.
Of course, I know.	Shitte imasu to mo.
He knows all about it.	Ano hito wa minna shitte imasu.

Do you know that gentleman.	Ano kata wo shitte imasu ka ?
I have known him for some time.	Sen kara shitte imasu.
Let him know.	Shirasete o kure.
He knows English very well.	Ano hito wa Ei-go ga yoku dekiru.
As far as I know,	Watakushi no shitte tokoro de,
I know him by sight.	Ano hito wa kao dake shitte imasu.

Meals — Shokuji

Bill of fare	Kondate-hyo
Bill of fare, please.	Kondate wo kudasai
Breakfast	Asa no shokuji
Luncheon	Hiru no shokuji
Dinner	Ban no shokuji
Boiled milk	Wakashita gyunyu
Fresh milk	Nama no gyunyu
Boiled egg	Ude tamago
Half-boiled egg	Tamago no hanjiku
Boiled rice	Meshi ; gohan
I am hungry	O naka ga suki-mashita
I am thirsty	Nodo ga kawakimashita
Let me eat something.	Nani ka tabetai.
Anything will do.	Nan de mo ii.
Can I dine in my room ?	Jibun no heya de shokuji suru koto ga dekimasu ka ?

What are the hours for meals here.	Kochira de wa, gozen no jikoku wa, nanji to nan ji desu ?
There is no fixed time.	He ! asa wa, kimari ga gozaimasen.
You can suit your own convenience.	Anata no go tsugo shidai.
Shall I bring some more.	Mo sukoshi sashi-agemasho ka ?
No, thank you, this is enough !	Arigato, kore de takusan.
Give me a little please.	Sukoshi kudasai.
I will not take any.	Itadakimasen.
Let me have the bill.	Doko, kanjo-wo shite kudasai.

Mind — Kokoro

Never mind (no worry)	Kama-wa naide
Never mind (no matter)	Kamai-masen
I don't mind.	Watakushi-wa kamai-masen.
Do you mind ?	Anata-wa kamai-masen ka ?
Mind your own business.	Jibun no atama no hai wo oe.
Bear in mind.	Oboete ite o kure.
To make up one's mind.	Kesshin suru.
To change one's mind.	Kangae-naosu.
Mind you do not forget.	Kito wasurete wa ike-nai.

Money	Kane ; kinsen
Counterfeit money	Nise-gane
Paper money	Satsu
Ready money	Genkin
Small money	Komakai kane
Money-market	Kinyu shijo
Money-changer	Ryogae-ya
Money-lender	Kane-kashi
No money	O-kane-ga nai
To gain money	Kane-wo mokeru.
To lose money	Kane-wo son-suru
To be hard up for...	Kane-ni komatte iru
I have no money with me.	Kane-wa ima motte imasen.
I am expecting money to-morrow.	Ashita-wa kane-ga kuru desho.
Will you lend me a little money please.	Kane-wo sukoshi kashite kudasai-masen-ka ?

Post	Yubin
Post-office	Yubin-kyoku
Post-box	Yubin-bako
Postman	Yubin-ya
Post-mark	Keshi-in
Post-card	Hagaki
Postage stamp	Yubin-gitte
Poste-restante	Yubin-kyoku-azukari
Postal order	Kawase-kin
Book-post	Shomotsu-yubin

Express post	Fusokuzei
Parcel post	Kozutsumi-yubin
Express delivery	Sokutatsu-yubin
Money order	Yubin-kawase
Picture Post-card	E-hagaki

Present — **Ima**

Present time	Ima wa
At present	Ima
For the present	Tobun no uchi ; ima-wa
This will do at present	Ima wa kore de ii
To be present	Oru
Present (gift)	Okuri-mono
,, (suvenir)	Miyage
,, (on an occasion)	Iwai-mono
,, (with a purchase)	Keibutsu
,, (in return)	Heurei
Farewell present	Sembetsu
New year's present	O-toshidama
He made a present to me.	Ano hito-ga sore wo kudasai-mashita.
I made a present of it.	Sore-wo agemashita.
I received it as a present.	Sore-wa itadaita no desu.
Thanks for your present.	Senjitsu-wa arigato gozai-mashita.
That is not worth mentioning.	Sore-wa nande mo arimasen.
It is not worth much, but—	Somatsu na mono desu ga!

Room	Heya
Room (appartment)	Heya ; ma
„ (space)	Basho
Sleeping room	Ne-ma
Dining room	Shokudo
Sitting room	I-ma
Separate room	Betsu-ma
Waiting room (public)	Machiai-jo
There is room here.	Koko ni basho-ga arimasu.
There is no room.	Basho-ga nai.
To make room	Michi-wo akete o kure
To do a room	Heya no soji wo suru

Say	Iu ; mosu ; hanasu
What did you say ?	Nan to ii mashita ka !
Please reapeat what you said.	Mo ichi-do hanashite kudasai.
I say !	Moshi-moshi ! ano ne !
He says that it is cheap.	Ano hito no hanashi ni wa yasui so desu.
You said so.	Anata-ga so iimashita.
I am sorry to say......	Kanashii keredomo...
Say it in English please.	Ei-go de itte kudasai.

Telegrams	Dempo
Telegraph	Denshin
Telegraph office	Denshin-kyoku
Cost of Telegram	Denshin-ryo

Reply paid	Henji harai-zumi
Telegraph form	Dempo-haku-shi
Telegraph messenger	Dempo-zukai
To telegraph	Denshin-wo kakeru
Can I send a telegram ?	Dempo-wo yarare-masu ka ?
Please send this telegram.	Kono dempo-wo dashite kudasai.
I want to pre-pay the reply.	Henshin-ryo-mo harai-tai.
Is there any telegram ?	Dempo-ga kimashita ka ?
I received a telegram.	Dempo-ga kimashita.
What is the charge per word ?	Seiyo-no kotoba-wa ichiji ikura desu ka ?

Telephone — Denwa

Telephone number	Denwa-bango
Telephone exchange	Denwa ko-kanjo
To telephone	Denwa wo kakeru
What is the number of telephone ?	Denwa-wa nam-ban desu ka ?
Is there any telephone ?	Denwa ga arimasu ka ?

Trade and Commerce — Sho-gyo

Accept — *Ukeru*

To accept	Hiki-ukeru
Not to accept	Kotowaru
He did not accept	Kotowari-mashita
Acceptor	Hike-uke-nin

Account	*Kanjo*
Accountant	Kanjo-kata
Current account	Boki-kata
Joint account	Kogo keisan
To settle an account	Nori-ai-de
To close account	Kanjo wo shimeru
To settle an account	Kes-san-suru
To finally settle an acc.	Seisan suru
Double-entry	Fuku-shiki-boki-ho
Contra account	Hantai kanjo
Advance money	Mae-gashi
Arrears	Todo-kori-kin
Assets	Zaisen
Auditor	Kaikei-kansa-nin
Balance	Zankin
Credit balance	Zankin
Credit	Kake
Creditor	Sai-shu ; kashi-nushi
On credit	Kake de
Debt	Kari
Debtor	Kari-te
Liabilities	Fusai
Profit and loss account.	Son toku kanjo.
A detailed account.	Meisai no kanjo.
Charge it to my account.	Tsukete aite kudasai.
Put it down to my account.	Kore-wo kanjo-ni irete kudasai.
Please make the account.	Kanjo-wo shite kudasai.
To pay an account	Kanjo-wo harau

To collect an account	Kanjo-wo toru
Settlement of account	Kanjo-barai
I have an account at the Taiwan Bank.	Taiwan ginko to torihiki shite orimasu.
Have you not made a mistake in account ?	Kanjo-ni machi-gai arimasen ka ?
There are some errors in the account.	Kanjo-ni iro-iro machi-gai ga aru.
There is a clerical error in the account.	Kare-wa kanjo chigai desu.
I have deducted the errors.	Machigatta bun-wo hiki-mashita.
You have over-charged me.	Oma ye wa taiso kake-ne wo tsuketa ne !
Here is a cheque for the amount of your acc.	Kono ko-gitte-wa kanjo-zumi ni watasu.

Bank	*Ginko*
After date	Hizuke-go
After sight	Ichi-ran-go
After three month's sight.	San-ga gatsu nichi-gen de.
Banking	Ginko-ei-gyo
Bank-note	Ginko-shihei
Banker's order	Ginko-no shi-harai jo
Bond	Shaku-yo-shosho
Cheque	Ko-gitte
Bearer cheque	Jisan-ni-ko-gitte
Crossed cheque	Osen ko-gitte

Will you please cash this cheque ?	Kono ko-gitte wo tori-kaete kudasai-masen ka ?
Draft (Bill of Exchange)	Kawase-tegata
Telegraphic Draft	Denshin-kawase
Exchange	Ryogae
Rate of Exchange	Kawase
Letter of Advice	Annai-jo
Letter of Credit	Shinyo-jo
Indemnity	Shokin
Security	Hosho
Negotiable security	Yuguri-hosho

Bill	*Kanjo-gaki*
Bill (accomodation)	Yuzu-tegata
To draw bill	Kawase wo torikumu
Drawer of bill	Furidashi-nin
Drawee	Shiharai-nin
To accept bill	Hiki-ukeru
Discount	Wari-biki
To discount bill	Wari-biki suru
Bill of Exchange	Kawase tegata
Bill of Lading	Funazumi shosho
Rate of interest	Rishi ; risoku
Instalment of payment	Nashi kuzushi
To endorse	Uragaki wo suru
Endorsement	Uragaki
Please let me have bill.	Kanjo-gaki wo kudasai.
Please send me my bill.	Kanjo-gaki wo okutte kudasai.

This bill is already paid.	Kono kanjo wa mo harai-mashita.
Will you accept a bill ?	Kawase-tegata wa do desho.
Per cent	Bu
Half per cent	Ichi-bu no hambun
One per cent	Iichi-bu
Two per cent etc.	Ni-bu, etc.
2½ per cent	Ni-bu-go-rin
Ten per cent	Ichi-wari
Twenty per cent etc.	Ni-wari, etc.
Per annum	Nen-ni, mai-nen
Promissory Note	Shakuyo-shosho
You have over-charged me.	Omaye wa taiso kake-ne wo tsukata ne.
I will pay the bill.	Watashi-ga harai-masu.

Business — *Shobai, akinai*

Agent	Dai-ri-nin
Agreement	Keiyaku
Attorney	Daigen-nin
Bankrupt	Hasan-nin
Bankruptcy	Hasan
Brokerage	Kosen
Buyer	Kai-te
Cable	Denshin
Cable address	Denshin-na-ate
Capital	Shihon
Cargo	Tsumi-ni

Carriage cost.	Un-chin
Cash sale	Gen-kin-uri
Catalogue	Mokuroku
Chamber of Commerce	Sho-gyo-kaigi-jo
Clerk	Banto
Commission	Tesuryo
Cloth (cotton)	Momen
Commerce	Boeki
Consign to	Okuru
Consignee	Ni-uke-nin
Consignment	Okuri-ni
Consignor	Okuri
Contract	Yakujo
Cost	Ne-dan
Cost, ins. & freight (Cif)	Tochaku daika
Cost price	Genka
The actual cost	Moto-ne
Customs clearing house	Ko-kanjo
Customs duty	Kan-zei
Damages (compensation)	Songai-baisho
Damages (injury)	Kizu
This is damaged	Kore ni wa kizu-ga arimasu.
Show me where the damage is.	Doko ni kizu-ga aru no desu ka ?
Is it damaged anywhere ?	Kizu-ga arimasu ka ?
I shall put in a claim for damages.	Songai-baisho no seikyu wo shimasu.
To deliver	Sashi-watasu

Demurrage	Taisen-hi-yo
Dock	Senkyo-jo ; dokku
Dock and harbour dues	Dokku nyu-ko-zei
Duty	Kan-zei
Export duty	Yushitsu-zei
Import duty	Yu-nyu-zei
Duty free	Mu-zei
Liable to duty	Ni kakawaru
Estimate	Yo-san ; mitsumori
Exchange (mart)	Torihiki-jo
Export	Yushitsu
Exporter	Yushitsu-nin
Firm	Shoten ; shokan
Free on Board (F.O.B.)	Funa-zumi-daika
Freight	Unso-chin
Godown	Kura
Goods	Nimotsu
Foreign goods	Hakurai no mono
Guarantor	Hosho-nin
Gross amount	So-daka
Gross weight	Futai
Import	Yu-nyu
Importer	Yu-nyu-nin
Import trade	Yu-nyu-sho-gyo
Insurance	Hoken
Invoice	Okurijo
Inventory	Shina-gaki
Jetty	Hotoba
Jewel	Hoseki

Jeweller	Kazari-ya
Jewellery	Kazari-mono
Label	Fuda
Landing charges	Riku-age-chin
Length	Nagasa
Lighterage	Ni-bune.chin
Loss	Sonshitsu
To sell at a loss	Son wo shite uru
To suffer loss	Son wo suru
Mail-day	Yubin-sen no hi
Mail	Yubin
Has the mail arrived?	Yubin-wa tsuki-mashita ka?
Mail not arrived yet	Yubin-wa mada kimasen
Manufacturer	Seizo-sha
To manufacture	Seizo-suru
Market (for goods)	Muki
Market price	Soba
Market place	Ichi-ba
Cotton market	Wata-muki
,, piecegoods market	Momen-muki
,, yarn market	Momen-ito-muki
Wollen goods market	Rasha-muki
Merchandise	Sho-hin
Merchant	Sho-nin
Money	Kinsen
Money market	Kinyu-shijo
To negotiate business	Kake-au
Nett cost	Gen-ka

Nett price	Seika
„ proceeds	Juh-eki
„ profit	Ri-eki ; moke
„ weight	Shomi
Offer : what do you offer ?	Ikura o dashi nasaimasu ka ?
Packages	Hako
Packing	Nizukuri
Partner	Sha-in
Partnership	Kumiai
Port of delivery	Moku-teki-ko
Port charges	Minato zei
Purchase	Kau
Quantity	Taka
Quality	Hin shitsu
Quotation	Ii-ne
To quote	Ne wo tsukeru
Receipt	Uketori-sho
Receipt the accout	Uketori-ni shite-kudasai
Reduction	Ne-biki
Re-export	Sai-yushitsu
References	Shinyo shokai-nin
Remittance	Sokin
Rent	Ya-chin
Representative	Dairi-nin
Retail	Ko-uri no
Salary	Gekkyu
Sale	Uru koto
Salesman	Uri-te ; uri-kata

Sample	Mihon
To sell	Uru
Settling days	Uke-watashi no hi
Shipping charges	Funa-zumi nyu hi
Shipping house	Funa-zumi shusen-ya
Solvent	Shiryoku no aru
Stock of goods	Ari ni
Stock-taking	Tana-oroshi
Tare	Futai
Tariff	Zeisoku
To tender	Nyu-satsu suru
Terms and conditions	Keiyaku no joken
Trade mark	Shohyo
Transaction	Tori-hiki
Transfer	Yuzuri-watashi
Underwriter	Hoken-sha
Unloading	Ni-oroshi
Value	Atai ; ne-uchi
Voucher	Uke-tori-sho
Warehouse	Kura, dozo
Weight	Mekata
Wholesale	Ouri
Wholesale merchant	Oroshi-uri
Width	Haba ; hirosa

Company	*Kaisha*
Partnership company	Kumiai
Joint-stock company	Go-mei kaisha
Limited company	Yugen sekinin-kaisha

Balance-sheet	Kei-san-hyo
Dividend	Haito-nin
Directors	Tori-shimari
Prospectus	Shui-sho
Shares (stock)	Kabushiki
Shareholder	Kabu-nushi
Preference shares	Yu sen kabu
Registration	Kakitome
Stock exchange	Kabushiki-tori-hiki-jo
Stock broker	Kabushiki-nakagai-nin.
Liquidation	Seisan
Winding-up	Kaisha no kaisan

Cotton — *Wata*

Cotton crepe	Chijimi
Cotton piecegoods	Momen
Cotton goods printed	Sarasa
Cotton yarn	Momen-ito
Cotton flannelette	Mem-furanneru
Cotton raw	Wata
Cotton velveteen	Mem-birodo

Insurance — *Hoken*

Insurance company	Hoken-gaisha
Insurance premium	Hoken-ryo
Insurance policy	Hoken-shoken
Fire insurance	Kasai-hoken
Marine insurance	Kaijo-hoken
Life insurance	Seimei-hoken

Iron	*Tetsu*
Iron clad (ship)	Kotetsusen
Iron foundry	Sei-tetsu-jo
Iron machinery	Kikai
Iron pipes	Tekkan
Cast iron	Chu-tetsu
Flat iron	Airon
Sheet iron	Tetsu-ita
Smoothing iron	Kote ; hinoshi
Wrought iron	Juku-tetsu
Steel	Hagane

Office	*Jimusho*
Office of a shop	Mise
Office of a hotel	Choba
Government office	Yakusho
Branch office	Shiten
Head office	Honten
Officer	Shikan
Official	Kan-in

Order	*Chumon*
To order	Chumon wo suru
To make to order	Chumon de koshiraeru
To order from India	Indo-e chumon suru.
I will give an order.	Chumon shimasho.
I cannot give you an order.	Chumon suru koto-ga dekinai.
I did not order this.	Kore-wa chumon shimasen.

It is different from what I ordered.	Kore-wa chumon to chigaimasu.
I want to cancel the order.	Chumon-wo tori-keshitai.
When can you deliver if I give an order.	Chumon sureba itsugoro watashi-masu ka ?
These goods are not in order.	Kono shina-mono wa sorotte i-nai.
To be in order	Sorotte iru

Price	*Nedan*
Cost price	Moto-ne ; shi-ire
Fixed price	Teika
Market price	Soba
Nett price	Seika
Retail price	Ko-uri no nedan
Selling price	Uri-ne
Trade price	Akinai no nedan
Wholesale price	Oroshi uri no nedan
Price list	Daika-hyo
To reduce the price	Makeru
To rise in price	Ne ga agaru
To sell at a low price	Mikitte uru
The price is too low.	Nedan ga amari yasui.
I cannot come down.	Makari-masen.
I can get it cheaper elsewhere.	Hoko de wa motto yasui.
What is the price ?	Ikura desu ka ?
What is your bottom price ?	Kechaku no tokoro wa ikura desu ka ?

Is this the lowest price?	Kore kiri makari-masen ka?
The price is too high.	Nedan-ga amari takai.
It is too dear.	Taka-sugiru.
I can't buy at that price.	Sono nedan de wa kaware-nai.
You must come down a great deal.	Zutto o make nasai.
Can't you give cheaper?	Sukoshi o make nasai.
Have you not a similar quality at a lower price?	Motto yasui no de ko iu no ga arimasen ka?
I do not like bargaining, please give me your lowest price.	Negiru no wa iya da kara ichi-ban yasui nedan wo itte kudasai.

Quality	*Shina ; hin shitsu*
Best quality	Ichi-ban joto
Inferior quality	Kato
Medium quality	Nami
Superior quality	Joto
I do not like the quality	Kono shina-wa kirai
Have you no better quality?	Motto ii no ga arimasen ka?
Have you another quality?	Motto hoka no shurui ga arimasu ka?
Have you more than one quality?	Hito-iro yori yokei arimasu ka?
This is not the quality I want.	So iu no wa iya da.

I do not understand about the quality.	Watakushi ni wa yoshi-ashi wa wakari-masen.
Show me a better quality	Nani ka motto ii no wo misete kudasai

Sample	*Mihon*
To be below sample	Mihon yori warui
To be up to sample	Mihon-dori de aru
The goods are inferior to samples	Nimotsu-wa mihon yori waru
I want some samples	Mihon-ga irimasu
I want samples of silk	Kinu-no mihon-ga irimasu
I want all kinds of samples	Iro-iro no mihon-ga irimasu
Show me several patterns	Iro-iro no moyo wo misete maraitai
The same as sample	Mihon to onaji
According to sample	Mihon no tori ni
Dyed pattern	Some-moyo
Embroidered pattern	Nui-moyo
Striped pattern	Shima-moyo
Woven pattern	Oridashi-moyo
Printed pattern	Insatsu shita moyo
We will consult after receiving sample.	Mihon wo moratte kara sodan itashimasho.
May I show you my samples?	Watakushi no mihon wo goran kudasai-mase?
We have none in stock.	O ainiku-sama.

Shipment	*Fune ni tsumu*
To ship	Fune ni tsumu
I want to ship these goods to Calcutta.	Kono nimotsu wo fune de Calcutta-e okuritai.
When can you ship the goods?	Itsu-goro fune ni tsumi-deshò ka?
Have you shipped the goods?	Nimotsu wo fune ni tsumi-deshita ka?
Have the goods shipped at once.	Isoide tsumi-dasana-kereba nari-masen.

Silk	*Kinu*
Silk-worm	Kaiko
Silk-worm cocoon	Mayu
Woven silk	Kinu
Floss silk	Mawata
Artificial silk	Rayon
Silk-store	Kinu-mono wo ura mise
Silk-crepe	Chirimen

Silver	*Gin*
Silver money	Ginka
Bank (dealer in silver)	Ginko
Silver-plated	Gim-mekki
Silver-smith	Kazari-ya
Silver-ware	Gin-zaiku

Trade	*Shobai ; boeki*
To trade	Akinai wo suru
Trading	Shogyo ; boeki

Trade-mark	Shohyo
Monopoly trade	Sembai-ken
To monopolise	Kai-shimeru
Trading market	Ichi-ba
None in the market	Shina-gire
Market is down	Soba-ga yasui
Market is up	Soba-ga takai
Trade is dull	Shobai-wa fu-keiki desu.
Trade is good	Keiki-ga ii desu
Trade advertisement	Shobai-kokoku

Wool	*Ke*
Woollen	Ke de otta
Woollen cloth	Rasha
Woollen yarn	Ke-ito
Woollen velvet	Birodo
Woollen Shawl	Kata-kake

Travelling	**Ryo-ko**
Commercial traveller	Chumon-tori
Travelling expenses	Ryohi
I am travelling on business.	Yo de ryoko-shite imasu.
I am travelling for my health.	Karada-no tame ni ryoko-shite imasu.
I am travelling for pleasure.	Asobi de ryoko-shite imasu.
What is the fare?	Chinsen-wa ikura desu ka?

How much is the excess ?	Yo-bun-no chinsen-wa ikura desu ka ?
Is the luggage ready ?	Nimotsu-no shitaku-wa ii ka ?
Which is your luggage ?	Dore-ga anata-no nimotsu desu ka ?
Here is my luggage.	Watakushi-no nimotsu-wa koko-ni aru.
Where is the booking office ?	Kippu-no uri dokoro-wa doko-ni arimasu ka ?
Shall I be in time ?	Mada ma ni aimasho ka .
There is plenty of time.	Mada yohoda aida-ga arimasu.
Order a carraige for station.	Suteishon ye iku kara basha-wo tanonde o-kure.
Have you not forgotton anything ?	Wasure-mono-wa nai-ka ?

By Railway — *Kisha-de*

Railway	Tetsudo
Rail-station	Suteishon, teishaba.
Ticket	Kippu
Single ticket	Kata-michi
Return ticket	O-fuku-gippu
Platform ticket	Nyujoken
Porter	Akabo, eki-fu
Time-table	Jikanhyo
Booking office	Shussatsujo

Station-master	Eki-cho
Train	Kisha
Guard	Sha-cho
Guide	Annai-sha
Guide-book	Annai-sho
1st, 2nd, 3rd Class	It-to, ni-to, san-to.
Information office	Tetsudo-annaisho.
One 1st cl. ticket for Tokyo.	Tokyo no it-to ichi-mai.
Two 1st cl. return tickets for Tokyo.	Tokyo no it-to ofuku ni-mai.
What is the fare ?	Chinsen-wa ikura desu ka ?
I want a sleeping car ticket.	Shindaisho no kippu-wo kudasai.
Where is your ticket ?	Kippu-wo chotto haiken.
At what time the train starts ?	Kisha-wa nanji ni de masu ka ?
The train is starting.	Sora ! kisha-ga deru.
Which is the way out ?	De-guchi-wa doko desu ka ?
This is the way out.	De-guchi-wa asuko desu
Is this train for Tokyo ?	Kore-wa Tokyo yuki desu ka ?

By Steamer — *Kisen-de*

Small steamer	Kisen
Large steamer	Jokisen
Berth	Ne-doko

Custom house	Zeikan
Ship	Fune
Voyage	Kokai
Passport	Menjo
Luggage	Nimotsu
Consul	Ryoji
Please show me my berth.	Watakushi-no nedoko-wo misate o-kure.
What is the number of your cabin ?	Nan-go-no shitsu-ni irasshai-masu.
I am in number three.	San-go-ni arimasu.
Put my luggage in the cabin.	Nimotsu-wo heya-ni irete o-kure.
Have you a passport ?	Ryokō-menjo-wo o-mochi de gozaimasu.
When do we start ?	Nanji goro-ni shuppan shimasu-ka ?
When the steamer starts ?	Kisen-wa nanji-ni de-masuka ?
I am sea-sick.	Fune-ni yoi-mashita.
How much to take me to the shore ?	Oka made ikura desu ka ?
Shall I pay the boat-man ?	Hashike-chin-wo harai-masu ka ?
Where is the custom house ?	Zeikan wo doko desu ka ?
This is my luggage.	Kore-wa nimotsu desu.
It is for personal use.	Jibun de tsukau-no desu
I do not think, I have anything to declare.	Zeikin wo harau mono ga nai to omoi-masu.

Please give me keys.	Kagi-wo kashite kudasai.
Here are the keys.	Kagi-wa koko ni desu.

By Tramcar	*Densha-de*
Where does this car go to ?	Kono densha-wa nani yuki desu ka ?
Does this car go over the Hon-machi ?	Kono-wa Hon-machi-wo watari-masu ka ?
A return-ticket please.	Ofuku-wo kudasai.
Give me a transfer ticket, please.	Nori-kae-kippu-wo kudasai.
You have not given me ticket yet.	Kippu-wo mada morai-masen.
I have lost my ticket.	Kippu-wo naku-shimashita.
Please tell me where I must get off.	Oriru toki ni wa oshiete kudasai.
Stop ! I will get out.	Tomete kudasai, orimasu.

By Motor Car	*Jidosha-de*
Here ! Taxi !	Oi ! Jidosha-ya !
I want to go to Kobe.	Kobe made hoshii.
Can I go all the way by car ?	Jidosha de ikare-masu ka ?
I want to go to Kobe and back	Kobe made ofuku shitai.
I want to drive round the town.	Machi-ju wo kembutsu shitai.
How much to take me to Kobe ?	Kobe made dono-kurai de noseru ka ?

Take me to the station.	Suteison made nosete yatte kure.
All right, please step in.	He ! O-meshi nasai.
Please come in.	Yoroshiu gozaimasu.
Please tell me the way.	Michi-wo oshiete kudasai.
Stop here for a moment.	Koko de matte o-kure.
Let me get out here.	Koko de oroshite o-kure.

By Rikisha	*Kuruma-de*
Rikisha	Kuruma, jinrikisha
Rikisha-man	Kuruma-ya
Here rikisha-man !	Oi, kuruma-ya !
A rikisha to seat two	Ni-nin-nori no kuruma
Rikisha drawn by 2 men	Ni-nim-biki no kuruma
This rikisha won't do	Kono wa ikemasen
Call another rikisha-man.	Kuruma-ya mo hitori yonde o-kure.
Take me to the station	Teishaba-e !
How much to take me to Nihon-bashi	Nihon-bashi-made ikura desu ka ?
To the Bank and back	Ginko made ofuku
Take back to post-office	Mata yubin-kyoku-e
Take me back home	Uchi-e kaeri-masu
Put up the hood	Horo wo kakete o-kure
Put down the hood	Horo wo oroshite o-kure
Do not go so fast.	Sonna ni hayaku ika-nai de o-kure.
Go faster	Motto hayaku
Go very slowly	Soro-soro yatte o-kure
Be careful.	Kiwo tsukete

Put these things under the seat.	Kore-wo kekomi-e irete o-kure.
Wait for me	Matte ite o kure
Let me get down here.	Koko de oroshite o-kure.
Right	Migi-e
Left	Hidari-e
Stop	Tomete o-kure
Aeroplane	Hikoki
Bicycle	Jitensha
Omnibus	Noriai basha

Understand — Wakaru

Do you understand ?	Wakarimasu ka ?
I do not understand	Wakarimasen
I don't quite understand	Yoku wakarimasen
I do not understand what you say.	Anata no iu koto ga wakarimasen.
Do you understnd English ?	Ei-go ga wakarimasu ka ?
I do not understand Japanese at all.	Nihon-go wa sukoshi mo wakarimasen.
I cannot understand long sentences,	Nagai hanashi wa wakarimasen kara,
Please say in a few easy words.	Motto mijikaku yasashii kotoba de itte kudasai.

Use — Tsukau

It is no use	Dame desu
It is of no use.	Sore wa yoku ni tachimasen.

It is of no use to me	Kore wa irimasen
Is this of any use to you ?	Kore wa o-iriyo desu ka ?
Daily use	Mai-nichi tsukau
It is for personal use.	Jibun de tsukau no desu.
That is not fit for use.	Sore wa mo tsukae nai.

Wait — Metsu

Please wait a moment.	Chotto matte kudasai.
Kindly wait a little.	Sukoshi o machi nasai.
Tell him to wait a little.	Sukoshi matsu yo ni itte o-kure.
Please wait until I come.	Kuru made matte kudasai.
You had better wait	Matsu ho ga ii
You better not wait	Mata nai ho ga ii
Shall I wait ?	Machimasho ka ?
Do not wait for me	Mata-nai de kudasai
I shall wait for you	Matte imasu
I cannot wait	Matte iraremasen
I can't wait any longer	Mo matte iraremasen
I will not wait	Machi-wa shimasenu
Excuse keeping waiting	O-machido sama
Wait outside.	Soto de matte o-kure.

Wash — Arau, Sentaku

Washing	Sentaku-mono
Washerman	Sentaku-ya
Send these things to wash.	Kore wo sentaku ni yatte o-kure.

Have my cloths come from the wash ?	Sentaku-mono ga kimashita ka ?
To send to the wash	Sentaku ni yaru
I want to have a wash.	Cho-dzu wo tsukaitai.

What — Nani

What	Nani
What is your name ?	O namae wa ? O namae wa nan to osshaimasu ?
My name is Banerjee.	Watakushi wa Banerjee to moshimasu.
What age are you ?	O toshi wa ?
What nationality ?	O kuni wa ?
What's your profession ?	Go shokugyo wa ?
What is the matter ?	Do shimashita ka ?
What is the matter with you ?	Do shita no desu ka ?
What is the reason ?	Do iu wake desu ka ?
What is your answer ?	O henji wa ikaga ?
What is your business ?	Nan no go yo desu ka ?
What is this for ?	Kore wa nan-ni tsukaimasu ka ?
What do you mean ?	Do iu imi desu ka ?
What does that mean ?	Kore-wa iu wake desu ka ?
What has happened ?	Nan deshita ?
What is this thing ?	Kore wa nan desu ka ?
What do you call this in Japanese ?	Kore wa Nihon-go de nan to iimasu ka ?
What I ought to do ?	Do itashitara yokaro ?

What is he doing ?	Nani wo shite imasu ?
What are you looking at ?	Nani wo mite imasu ka ?
At what hotel did you stay ?	Dono hoteru ni tômari-mashita ka ?
What you want to do ?	Do nasaimasu ?
What is it all about ?	Do shita no desu ?
What !	Nani !
What did you say ?	Nan to ii-mashita ka ?
Please repeat what you said.	Mo ichi-do hanashite kudasai.

When — Itsu ; Toki

When did you arrive ?	Itsu tsukimashita ka ?
When can I see him ?	Itsu ó me ni kakaremasho ka ?
When it will be ready ?	Itsu dekimaso ka ?
When does the train start ?	Kisha wa itsu de masu ka ?
When do you return to India ?	Itsu Indo ye o kaeri ni narimasu ka ?
When you can come ?	Itsu o ide ni nare masu ka ?

Where — Doko ; Dochira

Where are you from ?	O kuni wa ? Dochira kara kimashita ka ?
Where do you live ?	O taku wa doko desu ka ?
Where does he live ?	Ano hito no uchi wa doko desu ka ?

Where are you going ?	Dochira-e yukimasu ka ?
Where is it (place) ?	Doko desu ka ?
Where is it (thing) ?	Doko ni arimasu ka ?
Where to ?	Doko-e ?
Where from ?	Doko kara ?
Where is the boy ?	Boi wa doko ni orimasu ka ?

Who	Dare
Who is he ?	Are wa dare desu ka ?
Who is this man ?	Kono hito wa dare desu ka ?
Who has done this ?	Dare ga kore wo shimashita ka ?
Who are you ?	nata desu ka ?